The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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PHILIPPINE ARMY TO BE REDUCED.

McKinley Orders MacArthur to Lower His Force to 40,000 Men at Once.

CUTS DOWN ENLISTMENTS

President Directs That No More Regiments for Foreign Service Be Recruited.

NEW POLICY IN THE ISLANDS

Troops Are to Be Divided Into Small Garrisons for the Purpose of Preserving Good Order Among Natives.

GOSSIP AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., April 18.

Convincing proof that the administration believes the insurrection in the Philippines is at an end is furnished by an order sent today by Secretary Root to General MacArthur directing the latter to reduce the strength of the army in the archipelago to 40,000 men. This reduction will be made immediately, and is the direct result of the capture of Aguinaldo, the surrender of those who bore arms against the United States, and the general improvement of the condition in the Philippines.

Philippine Army to Be Reduced to 40,000 Men.

The reduction of the force in Uncle Sam's far Eastern possessions will result in a corresponding decrease in the number of enlistments in the regular army, and the total strength of the organization is not likely to exceed 60,000 men.

The instructions to General MacArthur direct that five regiments of Regulars, three of infantry, and one each of cavalry and artillery be sent to the United States with the returning volunteers. The Regulars ordered home are the Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Infantry, the Fourth Artillery, and the Fourth Cavalry.

In addition to this, instructions have been sent to the recruiting stations and military posts throughout the country that no more of the newly recruited regiments will be sent to the Philippines, except to relieve organizations which have served two or more years in the archipelago.

The new troops will be retained in this country on garrison duty until their services are required elsewhere.

Secretary Root has also decided that no more Filipino troops will be enlisted and that those already in the service will be mustered out.

Almost immediately after the capture of Aguinaldo it was stated in these dispatches there would be a large reduction in the fighting force in the Philippines. It was practically decided at that time to withdraw some of the troops, but as the conditions have continued to improve the President now feels justified in ordering the recall of some of the regulars. This will be welcome news to the officers and men who have been on duty in the Philippines for two or more years. Many of them are homesick and longing to get back to "God's country," as they characterize the United States.

Welcome News to Homesick Officers and Men.

This homesickness is more pronounced since there has been a practical cessation of hostilities. In many instances the officers and men have only garrison duty to perform, and only those who have done such service in a tropical and strange country know how irksome it becomes.

With the withdrawal of a portion of the troops the expenses of maintaining a military establishment in the Philippines will be greatly reduced.

It has been the hope and ambition of the administration to give the lie to the imperialistic faction and to overturn the arguments of Mr. Bryan and his coadjutors. During the campaign last fall the charge of imperialism was made by every Democratic orator in the country. This spring the same class of people have frothed at the mouth because the new army bill left it discretionary with the President to fix the size of the army anywhere between 60,000 and 100,000 in round numbers.

Answers the Charge of Imperialism.

The President desired an elastic army because it was impossible to foretell what would happen in the Philippines, or even in Cuba, during a vacation of Congress.

The capture of Aguinaldo seems to have had a much wider effect than was anticipated at first by the military authorities. The time has come, apparently, in the Philippines, not for the operations of any large bodies of men but for the wholesome moral effect of small squads scattered throughout a large range of territory. It is supposed to be the purpose to divide up the regiments into petty garrisons, widely spread, but so located as to be within supporting position of each other.

The chances all favor reduction of the army down to the minimum authorized by Congress. This would allow about 40,000 men for the Philippines, with 20,000 for reserves in this country. It will be necessary to keep troops in the Philippines for several years to come, and this means a constant interchange, fresh battalions being sent from this country to replace those worn out with tropical service.

The imperialists, if present plans are carried out, will be left without the slightest basis for their outcries, so far as the army is concerned. Under the law, however, the President can increase the listed strength of the army at his own discretion. This elasticity is deemed absolutely indispensable to our army system in these expansion days. For instance, if there should be a rebellion in Cuba, which no one anticipates, but which might easily happen, the President would be obliged to recruit the regular army up to

(Continued on fourth page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building THE TRIBUNE business office will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial rooms will also be at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, but the office of the managing editor, the city editor, and all the news departments of the paper will be at 128 to 132 Market street, where the mechanical work of the paper, such as typesetting, printing, and mailing, will be done.

LOCAL.

Gift of $50,000 or more to Chicago University enables it to provide facilities for 300 of Rush College students, who will hereafter do their first two years' work there.

Necessity of getting permission of Juvenile Court before operating on inmate of John Worthy School who had appendicitis endangered his life.

General Assembly may enact a new law to correct features of the lodging-house law yesterday declared illegal by the Illinois Supreme Court.

Charles H. Sweeny of Nashville, Tenn., came to Chicago when he heard his wife contemplated a divorce suit, and killed her and himself.

City will begin action at once to oust Illinois Steel company from 200 acres of made land occupied by the South Chicago plant.

Judge Tuthill declared State must establish home for delinquent boys or the Juvenile Court law will accomplish nothing.

Election Commissioners heard testimony in case in which Primary Judge F. E. Hartigan is accused of destroying voters' ballot.

City will utilise some of its vacant real estate by transforming it into small parks and playgrounds for children.

Women's Protective agency assisted 1,876 applicants during last year. Records show increase of family troubles.

Civil Service board decided Assistant Superintendent Ptacek and Inspector entitled only to Lieutenants' pay.

Saloonkeeper Marsen, twice convicted of murdering Fritz Holzheuter, must serve thirty years at Joliet.

Chicago rats to be exterminated by the use of poison virus which has been successfully tested in Paris.

Sunset club members gave their views on the methods of practical politicians. Party bosses scored.

Alderman Rector planning to introduce ordinance putting Council on record on traction issue.

Ex-Controller J. H. Eckels returned from West, where he found business on strong foundation.

Board of Trade men resented suggestion that federal bucket shops law can be applied to them.

Chicago chapter Daughters of the American Revolution elected Mrs. J. A. Coleman Regent.

West Park board will investigate charges of mismanagement made by Twelfth Warders.

DOMESTIC.

Transport Rosencrans arrived at San Francisco, after taking forty-three Filipino Generals to Guam as prisoners of war.

President asked by representatives of the Boers to prevent British shipment of mules from New Orleans.

Grand Council, Illinois Royal Arcanum, elected W. B. Jackson of Chicago Supreme Representative.

Two locomotives on Colorado and Northwestern road destroyed by snowslide near Boulder, Colo.

Bank at Leroy, N. Y., which was bequeathed to Yale, sold to residents of the town.

Member of Tennessee Legislature accused ex-Controller of State of attempted bribery.

LEGISLATIVE.

House Committee on Revenue directed favorable report on proposed constitutional amendment to abolish State Board of Equalization.

Senate confirmed appointment of Joseph E. Bidwill as chief grain inspector, despite protests of Board of Trade.

House concurred in Senate resolution to adjourn on May 3.

FOREIGN.

New budget presented yesterday in the House of Commons shows that the Boer war last year cost the British $325,000,000, and added $275,000,0000 to the national debt. Additional loan of $300,000,000 proposed.

British expedition punished natives of Somali country for murder of Subcommissioner Jenner.

Mayors of Cuban cities charged with ignoring electoral laws imposed by the United States.

Body of General Schwartzkopf found in palace ruins at Pekin. Perished trying to save dog.

Austrian Crown Prince aroused ire of Kaiser's subjects by anti-German declarations.

Czar invited French Minister of Foreign Affairs to St. Petersburg for a conference.

Court decided Duke of Manchester need not pay $2,500 commission to loan broker.

NEW YORK.

New political party, "The Greater New York Democracy," organized to fight Tammany Hall. Resolutions adopted ascribing ills of the city to Croker's organization.

Officials of rival companies elected directors of United States Express company. Thought to mean consolidation.

Pat Sheedy offered $5,000 reward for kidnaped Willie McCormick out of friendship for the boy's uncle.

Lake Shore "limited" ran over five persons on its trip from Chicago, killing three of them.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Root ordered General MacArthur to reduce army in Philippines to 40,000 men, which is the result of improved conditions in the islands. Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Infantry, Fourth Artillery, and Fourth Cavalry coming home.

The written opinion of Justice Gray in the North Dakota divorce case indicates merely that State laws must be observed or the decree is invalid.

Miss Sartoris, grandaughter of U. S. Grant, engaged to Archibald Balfour of London.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Employes of the steel trust and mill operators reached an agreement which will prevent a strike. Formal compact signed, leaving situation practically unchanged.

Terms of the deal by which the Burlington is to be transferred to the Morgan-Hill syndicate announced at Boston. Stock is to bring $200 a share.

Illinois Supreme Court decided railroads must abide by contracts made to secure right of way.

SPORTING.

National league season began yesterday, but only one game was played, Brooklyn beating Philadelphia 12 to 7. Chicago-St. Louis and other games prevented by rain.

Chicago team of bowlers took lead last night in Illinois bowling tournament.

Duellist captured Turf Congress Sweepstakes at Memphis.

White Stockings beat maroons 12 to 8.

Wisconsin, 6; Michigan, 0.

EMPTY LOTS FOR PLAYGROUNDS.

City Will Improve Some of Its Vacant Real Estate for the Benefit of Children.

ON WEST AND SOUTH SIDES

Commissioner McGann and Acting Mayor Walker Talk in Approval of the Proposition.

FOR GRASS-COVERED PLOTS.

Unimproved lots and plots of ground which are the property of the City of Chicago are to be utilized temporarily as small parks and public playgrounds, and thus in a practical, if limited, manner the pressing needs of the people are to be realized without an indefinite wait for legislation out of Springfield.

The proposal thus far is to devote three pieces of city property to playgrounds. The lot at 575 West Polk street, 175x125 feet in size, is vacant and is yielding the city no income. This is to be used for a playground, as is the property running from 2341 to 2350 Wabash avenue, 200x176 feet in size. At present these lots contain nothing but a small barn on which the lease soon will expire, so it can be dismantled.

The old pound grounds, between Wentworth and La Salle and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, is the third location. The Webster School Building occupies 200x125 feet of the space—457x544 feet—owned by the city. The old pound is being wrecked and the ground cleared.

Due to "Tribune's" Agitation.

The movement for the use of these plots for breathing spots for the people arose in a measure from the agitation in THE TRIBUNE for a cleaner and more attractive city. It is now proposed that a number of other city lots, unimproved and unremunerative, be likewise made useful. Twenty-four lots, running from Forty-sixth street to the Belt line and from Jackson avenue to Gladys avenue, are available. The only drawback against the use of this property is that it belongs to the water fund.

The city also owns twenty-four lots between Central and St. Louis avenues, a portion of which is occupied by the Central Park pumping station. It is suggested that the city could purchase at a small outlay twenty-four lots fronting in Twelfth street, which would give forty-eight lots, the greater portion of which could be devoted to a park or playground. These properties would give more than 1,500,000 square feet, or nearly thirty-five acres, which could be used for park purposes.

Commissioner McGann Favors It.

"I am in favor of transforming unoccupied city property into small parks or playgrounds," said Public Works Commissioner McGann. "Formerly I favored it because I believed in giving the children all the space that could be spared them for exercise. Now, for hygienic reasons, I believe the city should devote all the territory possible to playgrounds, which should be sodded or given a hard surface."

Mr. McGann called attention to the action of the city last winter when it gave free water for filling ponds to be devoted to skating in the various districts. More skating was done, he said, than for many years, and the crowds at the ponds often exceeded their capacity. He added that play grounds would not only add to the enjoyment of the children but would do much to beautify the city. Then, he said, the more territory given a hard surface and covered with grass, the more healthful the city would become.

Indorsed by Acting Mayor.

"I believe the city ought to make use of its unused property in this way," said Acting Mayor Walker. "There is no obstacle to devoting it to playgrounds or small parks, and its improvement for either purpose certainly would be advantageous both to the city and the property-owners in the vicinity."

PLOT AGAINST MANY RULERS.

Papers Proving Conspiracy Against Kaiser, Czar, and King and Queen of Italy Seized in Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, April 18.—The police of the Town of Rosario, in the Province of Santa Fé, have seized papers which prove that a plot against the lives of the Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, the King and Queen of Italy, and the Count Turin was recently laid in Paterson, N. J.

Investigation was begun here on the receipt of dispatches from Berlin that Anarchists from Argentina were the moving spirits in the plan, and that one named Romagnoli had been arrested. The movements of Romagnoli, who recently left this country, were traced to Rosario, where an Anarchist society has long been in existence.

KIPLEY'S MEN OUT OF RANK.

Civil Service Commission Decides That Assistant Ptacek and Inspector Hartnett Are Lieutenants.

The Civil Service commission decided yesterday that Assistant Superintendent of Police Ptacek and Inspector Hartnett now rank only as Lieutenants and cannot draw pay for the higher offices they are filling. As Judge Tuley, however, has been allowing them to draw pay as Assistant Superintendent and Inspector, pending a decision by the Supreme Court of the case defining their rights under a former civil service examination, the accepted idea is that they will continue to get the higher salary. Should the case be decided against them, they will drop back to Lieutenants, from which positions they now have a year's leave of absence.

ARREST BROKER T. A. HARNEY.

J. E. Rogers of Milwaukee Charges Him with the Embezzlement of Four Hundred Dollars.

Thomas A. Harney, a broker on the Board of Trade, with offices in the Rialto Building, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Haley and Brown, on a warrant charging the embezzlement of $400. The complainant is J. E. Rogers, a banker of Milwaukee, Wis., who says that he forwarded $400 to Harney to invest for him in wheat. It is said when Harney is placed on trial several other persons will appear against him, charging him with the embezzlement of money ranging from $10 to $300.

WILL SPLIT RUSH COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO TO GET HALF OF THE STUDENTS.

Cash Gift to Dr. Harper's Institution Makes Possible a Change by Which the Medical School Will Transfer Its Junior Pupils—Growing Classes Demand Improved Facilities—Name of Donor and Extent of His Benevolence Is Not Announced.

Students of Rush Medical College hereafter will do their first two years' work at the University of Chicago. President Harper has just received a gift of a large sum of money with which to provide the additional facilities needed to accommodate the 300 students who will be transferred in a body by the new arrangement.

The size of the gift is not made public, but it is known to be between $50,000 and $100,000. The name of the donor is withheld.

The new arrangement will go into effect on July 1, and will add about 300 names to the undergraduate roll of the university. The present freshman class at Rush will become part of the sophomore class at the university, and first year students who matriculate for the medical course will enter the university at once. Several members of the Rush faculty also will be transferred, and additional teachers will be added to the staff of the university.

The junior and senior medical classes will continue to do clinical work at the present location, adjacent to the hospitals, and quarters will be provided for them in the building now being erected at Harrison and Wood streets, at a cost of $110,000.

Rapid Growth Inspires Change.

The transfer of half of the Rush medical students to the university is caused by the rapid increase in the attendance, and the inadequacy of the facilities at the medical school. For a long time the faculty and trustees of the school have been unable to provide proper accommodations and laboratory facilities for the growing classes.

Finally the medical college officials applied to the trustees of the university for a solution of the problem. After long consideration it was decided to take over the freshman and sophomore classes entirely, leaving the junior and senior students to continue their work as before at the medical college. This change was impossible, however, unless money could be raised to buy more laboratory facilities and otherwise provide for the instruction of 300 additional students.

An unknown friend of the university then came forward and offered to pay the expense. President Harper refused to state the exact amount, but said it was so large "that $50,000 wouldn't begin to touch it."

Carrying Out a Pledge.

One of the conditions agreed upon when Rush Medical College became affiliated with the University of Chicago was that the requirements for admission to both schools should be the same, and that the opportunities for medical instruction should be advanced to equal those of any school in the world. The first condition already has been fulfilled, and the second is advanced by the change just announced.

"Both the students who are transferred and those who remain will benefit by the change," said Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, chancellor of Rush College. "Freshman and sophomore will have facilities far superior to what they have enjoyed at the medical school, where the accommodations have been crowded for some time. The juniors and seniors will have the advantage of double their present room, and when the new building is completed the clinical facilities will be unexcelled.

"Three years from now we expect to add another clinical year to the course, making a five-years' medical course."

The change was announced to the Rush students yesterday by Professor Harper, while Professor Jacques Loeb and Dr. Frank Billings explained the advantages of the transfer.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1901.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Fair and slightly warmer Friday and Saturday.

Sun rises at 5:14; sets at 6:44.
Moon sets at 8:08 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Philippine Army to Be Reduced.
City Lots to Become Playgrounds.
Rush Students for Harper's School.
Virus Will Be Used to Kill Rats.
Rector to Force Franchise Issue.
England Votes New Taxation.

2 Raises a Storm in Berlin.
Gives His Life for His Dog.

3 Bidwill Named; Protests Ignored.
Board Takes Up Hartigan Case.
Analyze "the Party Boss."
Double Tragedy in Boy's Presence.
Red Tape Endangers Boy's Life.
Scorn Labor Wedding Idea.

4 General New York News.
Dakota Divorces Not Attacked.
All Bankers in Leroy, N. Y.

5 Work of State Legislature.
Juvenile Court in the Balance.
Move for New Lodging-House Act.
Steel Workers Will Not Strike.

6 Opening of the Baseball Season.
Joe Martin Beats W. J. Deboe.
State Bowling Tournament.
White Sox Defeat Maroons Again.

7 Eckels Analyzes Business Situation.
To Open School for Apprentices.

8 Decided by Supreme Court.
Gives Terms of Burlington Offer.

9 To Sue for Steel Plant Site.
Park Board to Hear Complaints.
"Tribune" Garden Contest.
Kropotkin Talks of Growth of Cities.
Deny Bucket Shop Application.

16 Long Record of Family Strife.

Pages.
8 Railroads.
10 Commercial.
11 Courts.
12 Editorial.
13 Lake Marine.
16 Literature.
16 Short Story.
16 Amusements.
16 Fontenoy.
16 Society.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMERH'N		Dresden.
BOSTON	Ivernia	
GLASGOW	Ethiopia	Sicilian.
LIVERPOOL		Iberal.
LIVERPOOL		Cambroman.
LIZARD	La Champagne.	
LONDON		Theano.
NEW YORK	Mesaba	La Lorraine.
NEW YORK	arbarossa	Deutschland.
NAPLES	Trave	
QUEENSTOWN	Commonwealth	Teutonic.
QUEENSTOWN	Germanic	
ROTTERDAM		Potsdam.
SAN FRAN	Australia	
SWANSEA		Leafield.

GETTING EVEN WITH LORIMER.

VIRUS TO BE USED ON RATS

CHICAGO FIRM WILL PROCEED AGAINST THE PEST.

Slaughter to Be Under the Direction of the Pasteur Vaccine Company, and the Stock-Yards, It Is Believed, Will Be the Scene of the Carnage—Test of New Poison Will Be Made in a Plant Covering Thirty-five Acres—Harmless to Other Animals.

War on rats and mice has been declared by one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in Chicago. Within ten days the propaganda of the Japanese government, which Dr. N. Nagusha announced while in the city a few days ago, will be in active operation on a scale which is expected to demonstrate that the extermination of the pests is thoroughly practical. A virus discovered through extensive experiments in the Pasteur Institute of Paris is to be the agent employed for the slaughter of the rodents.

The first wholesale demonstration of the efficacy of this virus is to be made under the direction of the Pasteur Vaccine company. The Chicago representative of the company, Harold Sorby, stated yesterday that a manufacturing establishment occupying an area of thirty-five acres, and which had suffered losses beyond computation through the depredations of rats and mice, would begin the campaign. While it is presumed that the Stock-Yards is to be the scene of the war, Mr. Sorby declined to give positive information on the subject.

"I am not at liberty to supply the name of the establishment," said Mr. Sorby, "which will engage in the suppression of the nuisance affecting every part of the city. But for business reasons I would have no hesitancy in the matter."

Virus Harmless to Other Animals.

The virus by which the Chicago rat is to be slaughtered is harmless to all other species of animal life. It has been tested officially in France, and has been used with success in other parts of the world. One of most convincing tests in this country was made in the United States Marine Hospital in San Francisco. The results of this test were indorsed by Dr. Kinyoun, chief of the Marine Hospital service at Washington.

In its application the virus is mixed with food which is particularly pleasing to the rat palate. The food is then scattered about the haunts of the rats, and those which partake become infected with a disease which is fatal. The cannibalistic tendencies of rats leads them to destroy their dead comrades, and this results in a further increase of the death rate. The disease rapidly spreads, and retains its virulence through several generations. Ultimately it loses its fatality, but not before the rats desert the locality in which the virus was scattered.

"The extermination of rats and mice," said Mr. Sorby, "is a subject upon which the public must be educated before the object can be attained. The application of such old-time remedies as poisons for the extinction of the rodent family has proved impracticable and science has come to the rescue of the agriculturalist, the manufacturer, and the householder. Science demonstrated in Australia that it could suppress the rabbit pest. It also supplied the farmers of the Western States with a virus that has saved their crops from the gophers and ground squirrels. The virus that is fatal only to rats and mice was discovered not more than two years ago, but it already has demonstrated that these noxious pests can be destroyed."

Wooden Walks Foster the Pest.

Representations have been made to the Department of Public Works that the wooden sidewalks so numerous in Chicago are responsible largely for the fostering of colonies of rats, which are thereby afforded means of running from house to house and disseminating disease germs. It is said that an investigation will be made of the conditions which encourage the rodents. It is pointed out that frequently the houses of whole blocks are connected by wooden walks, which enable rats and mice to visit a house where scarlet fever, diphtheria, or smallpox exist, and then return bearing germs.

The wooden sidewalks also are condemned because so many accidents result. Personal injury cases are piling up against the city, and in most of the cases the wooden sidewalk has played a part.

TO FORCE TRACTION ISSUE

ALD. RECTOR HAS PLAN TO PUT THE COUNCIL ON RECORD.

Will Introduce an Ordinance Calculated to Bring the Franchise Question to a Focus, but Does Not Say Just What the Terms of the Measure Will Be — Suggested That the Car Lines May Resort to Receiverships and Maze of Complications.

Alderman Charles H. Rector is about to introduce into the City Council an ordinance intended to bring out the position of the new Aldermen on the street car franchise question and to precipitate the traction fight predicted by Mayor Harrison as due within thirty days. Alderman Rector has not yet disclosed the details of his ordinance, and little is known of it, except that its purpose is to set things going.

"The street railway companies have something up their sleeve," one Alderman said yesterday. "I do not know what it is, nor what its effect will be, but I am sure that something will occur within thirty days which will show just where the companies stand on the franchise extension question.

"It may be that they will ask to go into the hands of receivers immediately after the expiration of their terms. The receivers would then operate the roads, and the companies could thus 'get from under' and at the same time secure whatever benefit there is in the protection of a court over a receiver. Such a solution would possibly take the question into the courts, where it would be tied up for a long time, the receivers meanwhile holding the property and franchises. Or the companies may be relying on some turn in the ninety-nine-year act which is not generally known."

Whatever may be the intention of the Council to stir up the traction companies, it is pretty well understood by men in close touch with street car interests that at present the Union Traction company intends to rely upon its supposed rights under the ninety-nine-year proposition, and that the Chicago City railway company is working out a scheme, as yet not disclosed and which will not be made public till after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

BABY KILLED BY CAR AS MOTHER TRIES TO RESCUE.

Three-Year-Old Boy Runs Ahead of Parent as They Walk on Erie Street and Meets Fatal Accident.

As 3-year-old Elmer Twitter was crossing West Erie street yesterday afternoon he fell under a west-bound electric car and was instantly killed. The child's mother was just behind him and was the first to reach the dead baby. She was taken to her residence, 198 West Huron street, in an almost insane condition.

The accident occurred in front of 198 West Erie street. The child had been holding its mother's hand until they came to the street. Then the boy released his hold and ran on ahead. Before Mrs. Twitter could follow the child was on the track and a rapidly approaching car was almost upon him.

Screaming to the motorman to stop, the mother sprang to the track, but just too late. The front platform struck the boy on the side of the head, throwing him to the side of the road. A physician was called, but the child was dead.

The conductor, Eugene Sullivan, and August Bohnkoff, the motorman, were placed under arrest. Later they were released on bonds.

BAD BOYS STEAL A WATCHDOG.

George Knuth Loses by Theft the Animal That Was Expected to Guard His Property.

George Knuth, 330 Desplaines street, feared thieves, so he bought a vicious mastiff of heroic proportions and locked the dog in his barn. "Guess nobody will steal from my stable," he chuckled as he left the animal displaying its sharp, white teeth. That night Luke Ward and Morris Donaher, boys, broke into the barn. "Good doggie," they said, and the mastiff wagged its tail. The boys straightaway stole the watchdog and sold him to a man in Summit. Yesterday they were arrested.

ENGLAND VOTES NEW TAXATION.

Annual Budget Presented in House of Commons Yesterday by Michael Hicks-Beach.

TAXES SUGAR AND COAL.

Expenditure Last Year Because of Boer War Reached Three Hundred and Twenty-five Millions.

DEFICIT NEARLY AS MUCH.

Three Hundred Million Dollars Must Be Added to the National Debt of the Empire.

COMMONS TAKES PROMPT ACTION.

FACTS FROM BRITISH BUDGET.

Receipts last year	$ 681,928,000
Expenditures last year	917,900,000
Deficit last year	235,935,000
Increase in national debt because of Boer war	275,000,000
Total British debt April 1	3,427,500,000
New loan necessary	300,000,000

NEW TAXES PROPOSED.

Incomes (3 pence per pound sterling)	$10,000,000
Sugar, molasses, and glucose (4 shillings 2 pence per cwt.)	23,500,000
Coal (shilling per ton exported)	11,500,000

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, April 19, 3 a. m.—The new budget was presented to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is the most notable presentation of British finances in the history of the empire and is the one topic of newspaper discussion in this morning's papers.

Briefly summarized the budget speech shows that in the last fiscal year Great Britain's expenditures on account of the Boer war were $325,000,000, that that conflict has added $275,000,000 to the national bonded indebtedness, and that a net deficit of $235,935,000 still remains to be satisfied.

New Loan, New Taxes.

In order to make up this deficit and to meet the constantly increasing expenses of the empire Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asks authority to borrow $300,000,000, and proposes the following items of increased taxation:

On incomes an addition of two pence, making the total 29 cents upon every $5.

On refined sugar a tax of four shillings two pence ($1.08) on each hundredweight.

On molasses a tax of two shillings (50 cents) per hundredweight.

On glucose a tax of one shilling eight pence (41 cents) per hundredweight.

On coal an export tax of one shilling (25 cents) per ton.

From these additions to British taxes Sir Michael Hicks-Beach estimates the annual revenue will be:

From incomes	$19,000,000
From sugar, molasses, and glucose	23,500,000
From coal	11,500,000
Total	$56,000,000

Two Proposals Adopted.

The debate on the budget proposals continued until a late hour and at 1:40 o'clock this morning the House adopted the sugar and coal duties, deferring action on the income tax and the war loan until another sitting.

Outcry Already Begins.

The inevitable outcry from those affected by the new taxes has already begun. The members of the House of Commons who are coal mine owners or shippers voiced their discontent in the lobbies of the House.

Reports from Cardiff and South Wales coal centers generally state that the Chancellor's announcement caused consternation among all interested in the coal trade. It is asserted that thousands of miners will be rendered idle. The belief prevails that the tax will give German and American coal the advantage over British in Europe, while Japanese coal will oust the British product in the far East. It is claimed the tax means a loss to Newport and Monmouthshire alone of £150,000 a year, and that it will dislocate the trade indefinitely.

Welsh Shippers Lose Heavily.

It is stated that Welsh shippers who have booked forward contracts will lose enormously. One firm claims that it will lose £27,000. It has a contract to supply the North-German Lloyds steam coal requirements for a year, but the contract contains a clause of cancellation in the event of an export duty being imposed.

The scene in the lobby of the House of Commons upon the conclusion of the Chancellor's statement was more animated than it has been for years. Under the first impression several supporters of the government said that if the ministerial majority was small, say forty, they would be out next week. The Liberals declare that the tax will add from four pence to six pence a week to the expenditure of thousands of poor households.

Humiliating Confession.

The budget speech was in the nature of a humiliating confession on the part of the government, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer performed his duty unflinchingly and with the utmost candor. There was nothing evasive in his statement of the enormous drain upon British resources entailed by the war in south Africa, and upon the completion of his speech he was warmly congratulated by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the actual if not the nominal leader of the opposition, who declared that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had been honest with the House of Commons and with the country.

The budget speech was listened to with intense interest. Every admission of the Chancellor as to the cost of the Boer war drew prolonged cheering from the Irish bench.

Budget Speech in Detail.

When he concluded he was repeatedly cheered by his own party. He began his speech at 4:15 p. m.

"During the last five years," said the Chancellor, in opening his statement, "we

have been invariably able to congratulate the House on a general increase in the prosperity of the country, but the year 1900, especially the last six months, showed symptoms of a change. Our foreign trade during the year considerably increased, but in value rather than in volume. It was mainly derived from the high prices of certain articles—notably: coal, which, naturally, must have injured important industries, especially railways. Nevertheless, the revenue for the last year showed no signs of decrease, and the exchequer receipts showed a surplus of £2,565,000 over the estimates."

He was bound to say, however, that the excess was due to forestallment on dutiable articles. But for this his estimates would have been barely realised. Much could be said for and against forestallment, but it was an unmitigated nuisance to financial statisticians. The forestallments of 1899-1900 amounted to £8,250,000, which properly belonged to the revenue of the last year.

The forestallment of the last year somewhat exceeded the previous year. He would say that the consuming power of the people was maintained, but there was no material evidence of the expansion of that power beyond what was fairly attributable to increase of population.

Estimates Were Too High.

The Chancellor then proceeded to review the various items of revenue, mentioning that the revenue from beer was £4,000,000 less than the estimate. "That decrease," said he, "is probably attributable to the fact that many beer-drinkers are in south Africa, and also to the decrease in the spending power of the people owing to the high price of coal. Experience has shown that we have practically reached the limit in the profitable taxation of spirits."

The receipts from the death duties were £1,500,000 below those of the preceding year, but he had better expectations for next year.

The prolongation of the war and the absence of business on the stock exchange were responsible for the unsatisfactory yield from stamps.

In noting that the yield from the income tax was £1,150,000 above the estimate, the Chancellor remarked that in twelve years the income on which taxation was paid had been increased by no less than £120,000,000, a fact that he hoped the House would remember when he reached a later part of his speech.

The only other points of the revenue which he need touch upon were the exceptional receipts owing to the mint, to silver coinage, and the telegraph receipts, which compared unfavorably with the expenditure.

Deficit and National Debt.

The total receipts amounted to £130,385,000 and the expenditures £183,592,000, of which £85,000,000 was for the war in south Africa and £3,000,000 for China.

The deficit, £53,207,000, showed that they had paid £15,413,000 out of the revenue for the cost of the war. The total amount provided by the state last year aggregated the enormous sum of £198,946,000.

"As to the national debt," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "it stands in painful contrast with last year. But the funded debt had decreased by £1,425,000. On April 1 the national debt stood at £687,500,000, an increase of £35,000,000 on account of the war."

Turning to the present year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the total estimated expenditure was £187,600,000. On the existing basis it was estimated that the revenue would be £132,255,000, leaving a deficit of about £55,000,000.

New Taxes a Necessity.

"How is this deficit to be met?" asked Sir Michael. "I will never be responsible for the fatal policy of paying the whole cost of the war out of loans, without putting a reasonable amount on the taxpayers of the day.

"The real difficulty, however, is not so much the cost of the war in south Africa as the operations in China, as they will increase our ordinary expenditure even if the war came to an end within three or four months (this statement caused cheering from the Irish members), or sooner than the honorable members suppose.

"Our ordinary expenditure would not permit of the remittance of the additional taxation proposed for war purposes last year. It, therefore, becomes necessary to put our expenditures on broader basis.

"The country has reached a point when it is necessary to widen the scope of taxation, but direct taxpayers must bear their share of the burden.

Adds to Income Tax.

"I propose that two pence shall be added to the income tax, making one shilling and two pence in the pound. The extra two pence will realise £3,800,000. There will be no addition to the beer, wine, tea, spirits, or tobacco duties. I am not disposed to impose a customs duty on manufactured imported goods, as suggested by Sir Howard Vincent.

"The average consumption of sugar is fifty-six pound per head. Sugar is taxed in every other community in Europe and is taxed in the United States. In this country taxes remained on sugar long after the institution of free trade.

Not a Protective Duty.

"What I propose is not a protective duty, but an adequate public necessity has arisen for some duty of which the laboring classes should bear a fair share. The effect of my proposals on the price of sugar is doubtful, as the price of sugar is governed by the bounty system.

"The great bulk of the imports of sugar comes from bounty-giving countries. The bounty system is that of a country giving a bounty encourages production within its borders and at the same time does its best to restrain consumption by its own people by every possible means. The result is that there is an enormous surplus which has to find a foreign market, and this country, under the present circumstances, is the only market.

"Therefore, it is quite conceivable—unless of course the bounty-giving countries either reduce the area of their sugar production or lower their own duties on sugar for the benefit of their own population, both of which actions would mean the abolition of the bounty system—that the result of the new tax, although at first the price might rise and consumption consequently be reduced, would be that there would be such an inflow into this country of bounty-fed sugar, unable to go elsewhere, that the price might be brought down.

"Again, I do not believe the duty will injure manufacturers using sugar to anything like the extent feared. Of course, provision will be made for imposing a duty on manufactured articles from foreign countries coming into competition with the home article and for allowing manufacturers a drawback on articles which they export."

The Chancellor allowed £240,000 for the payment of these drawbacks.

"I have endeavored to reconcile conflicting interests," he continued. "Nothing must be done to protect the British refiner to the disadvantage of the British consumer. But, on the other hand, fair play must be given to the British refiner, as compared with his continental rival. The refiner of beet sugar must not be favored as against the refiner of cane sugar, or vice versa.

Proposes the Sugar Tax.

"I propose a duty on refined sugar of four shillings and two pence a hundredweight. A halfpenny per pound could be four shillings and eightpence, so a margin of sixpence is left to cover the customs handling, etc. There is, therefore, no reason why a tax of four shillings and twopence should increase the retail price more than a halfpenny per pound.

"The graduated scale of taxation will be as follows:

"Refined sugar, which is polarised at 98 and upwards, which represents two-thirds of the total imports, would pay the full tax. This will diminish to a minimum of two shillings per hundredweight on raw sugar polarised at 76. This scale is only tentative, and I am perfectly willing to listen to criticism and the benefit of experience and better knowledge.

On Molasses and Glucose.

"Molasses, in which are included the grocery sirups consumed largely by the poor, pay two shillings per hundredweight; and glucose, of which a great deal has been heard lately, and which is used in the manufacture of jams and aerated waters, will have to bear a tax of one shilling and eight pence. I anticipate a yield of £5,100,000 from this tax. The West Indies will not be exempt.

Export Duty on Coal.

"My next proposal is a novel one, unknown in this country for forty-five years. It is an export duty of a shilling a ton on coal. In aiming to secure a revenue from coal I am not sacrificing trade. The imposition of a shilling, which is infinitely less than the fluctuations in price, will do no real injury to the coal trade, even supposing that the export of coal is checked. I am not sure that even that result will be an evil. From this source I expect £2,100,000, making an aggregate of £11,000,000 from new taxation.

New Loan Is Necessary.

"My final balance sheet will be, from taxation a revenue of £122,200,000; from non-taxation, £21,055,000; a total of £143,255,000. I propose to reduce the expenditure by again suspending the sinking fund to £182,962,000. This shows a deficit of £39,707,000, to which must be added £1,250,000 for the fresh debt I have to borrow. I must ask the House to give me borrowing powers considerably in excess of this deficit of £41,000,000, in order to finance the exchequer. I ask powers to borrow £60,000,000 by means of consols.

"As to obtaining contributions from the Transvaal, Sir David Barbour's reports are not encouraging at present. I think the House will see the war has brought the country to the verge of ruin. [Opposition cheers greeted this remark.] This can no longer be considered.

"The small war has cost £151,000,000, double the cost of the Crimean war. There was £67,000,000 of unfunded debt redeemable within the next ten years.

"I have tried to put before the House a true account of our finances for the present and immediate future. In our time no Chancellor of the Exchequer has had so difficult a task and none has had a more indulgent audience. I have not laid proposals before the House with the view of gaining transient popularity, but I have endeavored to establish a principle of contribution by the whole community to the burdens of the state."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach concluded at 6:44 p. m., amidst applause, having spoken two hours and twenty-six minutes.

Sir Vernon Harcourt's Comments.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the ability he had shown, declaring that his speech was characterised by honesty, a quality much lacking in the conduct of the war, in telling the House and the country the truth in regard to the position.

The budget, Sir William Vernon Harcourt continued, was but a chapter in the disastrous incidents of the war. It was proposed to borrow altogether £127,000,000 more, four times as much as was borrowed for the Crimean war.

"We are living in an age of newspaper finance," said Sir William, "and of increased expenditures. We cannot go on without involving this country in financial ruin. The fashionable doctrine of the day is conscription and protection; does anybody believe that this increase of expenditure is not to go on?"

Sir William argued that England was not as strong now as she was at the close of the French war, and declared in conclusion that it was the most disastrous statement that the Exchequer had ever made.

Redmond Attacks the Budget.

After the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, asked what interest Ireland had in the war which led to this extraordinary, disastrous, and disgraceful financial situation. He protested against fresh taxation which, he said, imposed great injustice upon Ireland that already, as admitted by the government commission in 1893, was greatly overtaxed. He severely attacked Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the war policy.

Replying to criticisms, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there were valuable assets in the Transvaal colony, but that it was impossible to say what the contribution for the war, in the present state of that country, would be.

At 1:40 this morning Mr. Balfour, the government leader, said it was necessary to pass resolutions tonight, whereupon the House divided on the sugar duty, which was adopted by a vote of 183 to 125. The coal duty was adopted by a vote of 171 to 127.

On the resolution to authorize the war loans being put before the House Mr. John Redmond moved to report progress. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach assented and the House then adjourned.

Pierpont Morgan Hears It.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, April 19, 3 a. m.—On the whole the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which was listened to by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, among others, from the distinguished strangers' gallery, appears to have been fairly well received, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is generally congratulated upon a just distribution of burdens. A heavier addition to the income tax had been expected, and the fact that only two pence were added brought a feeling of relief.

The Liberals in the lobby declared that the budget proposals afforded them the best electioneering weapon they had had for twenty years. One Liberal figured out that the war had cost £1,000 for every Boer killed.

"There is little doubt that in raising new taxes instead of increasing old ones Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has courageously courted much hostility and given the Liberals an opportunity to close the ranks and to attack the government on its financial policy. Many ministerialists are dissatisfied because the government has failed to grant differential treatment to the colonies in the sugar tax.

At Expense of the Colonies.

In the course of an editorial on this point the Daily Mail, reproaching the government with a failure to show gratitude to Queensland and Natal, says:

"A few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have upset the whole bounty system. But they have not been spoken. On the contrary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears hopeful of an increase in bounties, cheapening sugar for Great Britain, but at the same time completing the ruin of the colonies. It does not seem to strike him that an infiltesimal decrease in the price of sugar would be miserable compensation for driving the West Indies into the American union."

The coal duty, however, seems to be destined to exert the keenest opposition. It has created consternation in Wales and the north of England. The north country exporters to the continent assert that the duty will almost prevent active competition abroad with Westphalian coal. In South Wales it is urged that the duty will injure the miners and materially assist the United States and Germany.

May Close Welsh Collieries.

Mr. William Abraham, Radical member for Glamorganshire, who is President of the Welsh Miners' federation, said yesterday in the course of an interview that he was extremely surprised at the proposal of such a tax, adding:

"The ultimate result will probably be the closing down of scores of Welsh collieries and the throwing of thousands out of employment. Such a tax is wrong in principle, and will inevitably cause the overthrow of the government."

The shipping interests, which are powerful in the House of Commons, are also strongly opposed to the coal duty.

Altogether, although the government organs have little but praise for the budget, they fain would admit that if the near future were to bring bye-elections the results might be unfavorable for government candidates.

Praise for Hicks-Beach.

The entire press, Liberal and Conservative alike, is loud in praise of the courage, honesty, and candor of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement, which was delivered with great ability and lucidity, but without any attempt at rhetoric. Never before have the immense sacrifices entailed by the war in south Africa been so brought home to the nation.

Tells Nation the Truth.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sketched the situation in hard, pitiless outlines. "I aim at no transient popularity," he said. "I ask for no cheers, and I expect none. I come to tell the nation the truth, and the whole truth. It is necessary for the salvation of the nation that I should do so.

"You have had your feast. You have all, Liberals and Tories, been mad for rioting and expenditure. Now comes the reckoning, and you may laugh or not, as you please."

In a brief peroration he added: "If you defeat our budget you will relieve us of an almost insupportable burden."

"Why not make Chamberlain Chancellor," shouted Mr. Healy, while Mr. W. Redmond exclaimed: "There will be less 'malficking' after this."

Chamberlain Seems Unhappy.

Mr. Redmond's indication of Mr. Chamberlain as the real object of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's unsparing exposure of the cost of the war policy was loudly cheered by the Liberals, and the Colonial Secretary, appeared anything but happy during the speech.

It is understood that Colonel Milward, Conservative, will move on the second reading of the finance bill an amendment regretting that the government failed to differentiate in favor of the colonies regarding sugar.

"Nothing so bold and statesmanlike," says the Morning Post, "has been attempted since Mr. Gladstone's days. We should have preferred, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had gone further and restored the shilling duty on wheat."

The Standard, apparently on the same grounds, severely reproaches Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for timidity in missing "a grand opportunity of adapting the financial system to the transformed conditions of modern times," and complains bitterly of the increase in the income tax.

"If the budget fail to arouse great enthusiasm," says the Daily Telegraph, "it is not likely to encounter effective opposition."

The Daily Chronicle characterizes the budget as "honest but disastrous."

The Daily News, which seizes the occasion to attack the government's war policy, says: "There is no discernible and scarcely any imaginable end to the ruinous and fatal drain upon our national resources caused by the most calamitous enterprise in which England has ever been engaged."

CIVIL RULE FOR CEBU ISLAND.

Julio Llorente Appointed Civil Governor, with American Officers to Assist Him.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

MANILA, April 19.—Julio Llorente has been appointed Governor of Cebu. Captain Frederick Young of the Forty-fourth Regiment has been appointed treasurer, and Major James Case of the Fortieth Regiment supervisor. The delegates are on the anxious seat before getting a civil organization. Señor Arellano's speech is telling against further insurrection in the island.

Says Report Is Exaggerated.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—The following cablegram was made public at the War department today from Governor General MacArthur at Manila:

"With reference to your telegram of 16th press report grossly exaggerated, misleading; matters therein touched upon regarding officers subsistence department fully investigated. Proceedings (mailed by) transport Sheridan. Regarding theft commissary stores amount which grossly exaggerated by press reports, immediate most drastic measures already been applied. Three officers and number of enlisted men being tried court-martial. Number citizens military commission."

Maceo's Son a Prisoner.

San Francisco, Cal., April 18.—[Special.]—The army transport Rosecrans, which arrived late last night, docked today.

On the Rosecrans was General Santiago Maceo, son of the famous Maceo of Cuba. He was First Sergeant of Macabebe scouts, but he was cruel in treatment of captured Filipinos, frequently killing those who fell into his hands, and he was suspected of betraying secrets to the enemy for consideration.

Though Maceo was suspected of aiding the insurgents with news of movements that he heard, he hated the rank and file of the Filipinos and many stories are told of his bloodthirstiness, which amazed even the Spaniards, notorious for their cruelty to the natives.

Maceo was removed today to Alcatraz military prison, where he will be kept till the war ends.

BISMARCK CRITICISES KAISER.

Son of the Iron Chancellor Declares the Emperor Is Following a Zigzag Policy.

BERLIN, April 18.—Prince Herbert Bismarck, in a speech at Burg, criticised Emperor William's zizag course, quoting the elder Bismarck's words:

"The way of destruction for the government is to do first this and then that, and promise today what it does not do tomorrow."

Considerable comment is attracted to Prince Bismarck's criticism of the Emperor, which is referred to as "showing a wide breach between the Prince on the one hand and the Kaiser and the Chancellor on the other."

"Prince Herbert has no right to find fault with the present régime," says the Vossische Zeitung, "or to talk of 'zigzag courses,' inasmuch as his father, throughout his whole career, avowedly made politics a zigzag science."

KIPLING VERSE ON MONUMENT.

English Writer Furnishes the Inscription for Memorial of the Dead Defenders of Kimberley.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

CAPE TOWN, April 18.—Following is the inscription written by Rudyard Kipling for the monument erected at Kimberley in memory of those who perished in the siege of that place:

This for a charge to our children, in sign of the price we paid.
The price we paid for freedom, which comes unsoiled to our hand.
Read, revere, and uncover—here are the victors laid.
They who died for the city, being sons of the land.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building THE TRIBUNE business office will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial rooms will also be at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, but the office of the managing editor, the city editor, and all the news departments of the paper will be at 126 to 132 Market street, where the mechanical work of the paper, such as typesetting, printing, and mailing, will be done.

RAISES STORM IN BERLIN.

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE'S SPEECH MEETS WITH CRITICISM.

Heir to Franz Josef's Throne Blamed for "Mixing Without Provocation in Internal Politics"—Press Declares He Has Thrown Himself Into the Arms of Anti-German Party in Austria—Address Creates a Lively Scene in the Reichsrath at Vienna.

BERLIN, April 18.—Enormous interest has been aroused in Germany by the declaration of the Austrian heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, when accepting the patronage of the Austrian Catholic Schools association.

His utterances are regarded as a proof that he has joined the camp of the anti-German political parties.

The Vossische Zeitung blames him for "mixing without provocation in Austrian internal politics, which it does not behoove the heir to the throne to do."

The National Zeitung points out that the association is "of a combative and agitating character with a clerical root."

Private dispatches received this evening from Vienna assert that the partisanship of the Archduke is due to the influence of his wife, who is Czech, and to the pressure brought to bear by the Czech feudal party.

Shows a Clerical Leaning.

Nearly every German paper severely criticises the Archduke, one journal declaring that "his address shows him to be wholly within the power of the clerical party, like his whole family."

The general impression seems to be that the speech was in no sense an accident, and it is pointed out that in giving vent to these sentiments while the German Crown Prince was in Vienna the Archduke showed "extreme tactlessness."

Leads to Stormy Scenes.

VIENNA, April 18.—As anticipated, the acceptance of the patronage of the Austrian Catholic Schools association on Wednesday by Archduke Francis, the heir apparent, and his utterances on the occasion, led to stormy scenes in the Reichsrath today.

The Pan-Germans interpellated the government on the subject and violently attacked the Archduke for supporting "the fighting union of the Clerical party," declaring that his action was unconstitutional.

The Premier, Dr. Koerber, replying, said the Archduke's action was a purely personal matter, and that his alleged remarks were private utterances without constitutional responsibility. The Premier regretted the disrespectful attacks of the Pan-Germans.

The Premier's remarks were interrupted by stormy shouts, cries of "Away with Rome," and "Shame," resounding through the hall.

Prince Wilhelm Leaves Vienna.

Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied the Crown Prince to the railroad station. The parting of the aged Emperor and his youthful guest was most affectionate. The Crown Prince stooped and kissed the hand of the Emperor, whereupon the latter raised the Prince and kissed him on both cheeks.

COMPEL BOERS TO RETIRE.

British Troops Capture Guns, Baggage, and Supplies on the Zululand Border.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

DURBAN, Natal, April 18.—Details of the operations of Colonel Dartnell's column on the Swaziland and Zululand borders show that the British compelled the Boers to retire from strong positions, with the loss of eighty wagons and forty carts, which were either captured or burned. The British captured a pompom, a maxim gun, 5,000 head of cattle, and a large number of horses and sheep. A number of Boers were killed or wounded. The British sustained practically no losses.

Boers Blow Up Their Guns.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, April 18.—The War office has received the following dispatch, dated yesterday, from Lord Kitchener: "On General Kitchener's (Lord Kitchener's brother) advance from Lydenburg the enemy blew up a Long Tom, pieces of which were found. Thirteen prisoners were taken. Douglas' column has occupied Dullstroom after an action in which six Boers were killed. Plumer has occupied Bathfont. He took thirteen prisoners and captured twenty-one rifles and six boxes of ammunition."

"DOOLEY" TALKS OF THE POPE.

F. P. Dunne of Chicago Describes a Visit to the Pontiff on Palm Sunday.

LONDON, April 18.—F. P. Dunne of Chicago (author of "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War") sails for America on April 27. He said today that when he saw the Pope on Palm Sunday the Pontiff looked remarkably well.

"He's just beautiful," said Mr. Dunne. "It was a small, special audience. His Holiness talked to me for perhaps ten minutes. His conversation was full of humor and sympathy. He expressed his deep love for America and its people and evinced the keenest interest in and cognizance of the latest developments in our country.

"When the audience came to an end and the Pope pronounced the benediction his voice rang out strong and clear, like that of a man of 20. After seeing this marvelous head of the church one could easily afford to disregard the frequent rumors of his feebleness and ill-health."

RAIDS THE SOMALI COUNTRY.

British Expedition Punishes the Natives for the Murder of Subcommissioner Jenner.

MOMBASA, East Coast of Africa, April 18.—The British expedition against the Ogaden Somalis has reached the far end of Towata Island. Its advance was continuously opposed, but the Somalis were everywhere defeated, their villages burned, and their crops destroyed.

The expedition against the Ogaden Somalis was sent into their territory to exact reparation for the murder of Mr. Jenner, the British Subcommissioner of Jubaland. It has been successful from the start.

COMPELLED TO LEAVE LISBON.

Papal Nuncio at the Portuguese Capital Guilty of a Breach of Courtesy.

LISBON, April 18.—The Seculo announces that the Papal Nuncio will be obliged to leave on account of the reproaches of the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs over the publication of the Pope's letter addressed to the Patriarch without consulting the Portuguese government.

IMPOSES THE NEW RED HATS.

Pope Leo Officiates at an Elaborate Ceremony for the Cardinals at the Vatican.

ROME, April 18.—At the public consistory today the ceremony of imposing the red hats on the new Cardinals occurred in the Sala Delle Benedizioni, in the presence of all the Cardinals, Bishops, prelates, diplomats, functionaries of the Vatican, Roman nobility, and numerous invited guests.

GIVES HIS LIFE TO SAVE A DOG.

Body of General Schwartzkopf Found in Palace Ruins at Pekin.

RUSHES INTO THE FIRE.

Tries to Rescue Dumb Friend Left Behind in the Blazing Structure.

MARCHAND QUICK TO HELP.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

BERLIN, April 18.—A dispatch from Pekin this morning announces the recovery of the body of Major General Schwartzkopf, Count von Waldersee's chief of staff, who lost his life in the burning winter palace of the Emperor. It is believed that General Schwartzkopf, who was at one time in a place of safety, reëntered the blazing structure to rescue a favorite dog. The body of the dog was found near that of its master.

Marchand to the Rescue.

Lieutenant Colonel Marchand, the French officer who came into prominence at the time of the Fashoda incident, distinguished himself in the work of rescue.

The French and Japanese troops were prompt in coming to the assistance of Count von Waldersee, but in spite of their efforts the Field Marshal lost nearly everything, a few documents only being saved.

General Gayl, Colonel Boeker, Major Lauenstein, Captain Wilberg, and Lieutenant Rosart were the staff officers who lost nearly all their possessions.

The latest unofficial reports do not confirm the first idea that the fire was of incendiary origin. It is now officially assumed that it originated from a stove in the pantry adjoining Count von Waldersee's kitchen, although there is a general disposition to believe that the fire was due to arson, and that it indicates a revival of Boxerism.

Asbestos Cottage Burned.

One of the curious features of the fire was the destruction of an asbestos house taken to China by Count von Waldersee. The cottage was supposed to be fire and germ proof, and it is presumed that the Field Marshal had had it set up in the inclosure of the winter palace, for Pekin dispatches say he was asleep in the structure when the fire was discovered and that he escaped through a window.

Another dispatch from Pekin says General Schwartzkopf was buried under the falling roof while handing out valuable documents. The dispatch continues:

"The fire was discovered at midnight, but not until it had gained considerable headway. It spread rapidly, destroying a score of buildings, some of them containing valuable presents destined for Emperor William.

"The appliances for fighting fire were inadequate, and the flames were not extinguished until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Sentry May Be Dead.

"It is also reported that a German sentry perished. Count von Waldersee is suffering considerably from shock."

General Schwartzkopf was about 50 years old. He is the second conspicuous officer that Germany has lost by accident in China, Colonel Yorck being the other.

General Liu Is Defiant.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

PEKIN, April 17.—[Delayed.]—Li Hung Chang has telegraphed Emperor Kwang-Su and the Governor of the Province of Shansi recommending the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the border, but General Liu, if his boasting means anything, will remain to fight the German and French troops sent to oppose his advance.

REFORMS IN RUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

New Minister of Public Instruction Issues Program Well Received by the Students.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—1 p. m.—General P. S. Van Novsky, the Minister of Public Instruction, has issued a circular declaring that immediate reforms are imminent and inviting the teachers to cultivate closer relations with the youths, to place education on a basis of mutual love and respect, demanding the confidence of the students in the government's measures, the quiet resumption of studies, and announcing the nomination of Senator Meschaninoff as Assistant Minister of Education.

CZAR SENDS FOR DELCASSE.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Invited to St. Petersburg for a Conference.

PARIS, April 18.—Your correspondent learns that the Czar has conveyed an intimation to Foreign Minister Delcasse that he would like to see him and discuss the general situation. The French Foreign office is anxious to have it understood that the Franco-German expedition to the borders of the Province of Chili, China, is merely a police measure, which is proved by the fact that France will withdraw 9,000 troops from China shortly.

MANCHESTER WINS A SUIT.

Court Decides the Young Duke Does Not Have to Pay Commission to a Loan Broker.

LONDON, April 18.—The suit of Sanguinetti against the Duke of Manchester occupied the Court of King's Bench today. The plaintiff seeks to recover £500 commission for procuring the Duke a loan of £10,000. The defense pleaded that the terms of the loan were unreasonable. The plaintiff admitted that he charged 25 per cent yearly interest. After hearing the evidence the court gave judgment in favor of the Duke.

COMPLAIN OF CUBAN MAYORS.

Island Politicians Declare Local Officials Ignore the Electoral Laws Imposed by America.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

HAVANA, April 18.—General Wood has received a number of petitions from political parties regarding the arbitrary and despotic behavior of local Mayors, who completely ignore the electoral law when it suits them to do so.

PICTURE THIEVES IN CHILE.

Ten of the Finest Paintings in Santiago Fine Arts Building Cut from Their Frames.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 18.—Burglars have broken into the Museum of Fine Arts and cut from their frames ten of the finest paintings, costing 100,000 pesos.

Waltham Watches.

Everyone knows that Waltham Watches are standard. But few people realize the variety or the volume of the product of the American Waltham Watch Company.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

TO RENT

The Tribune Twentieth Century Building.

Stores, Banking Rooms, and Offices.

To be ready for occupancy about April 1, 1902.

The Tribune Building,

Southeast Corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

THE TRIBUNE BUILDING will occupy 6 city lots, or twice the area of the present building. The dimensions will be 144 by 120 feet on the ground, and height about 170 feet.

The building will be twelve stories, and will equal, if not surpass, the finest office building in Chicago.

IT IS TO COST ABOVE $1,000,000, and the Geo. A Fuller Company, the Contractor, is under a guarantee to have it finished by April 1, 1902.

The architects are Holabird & Roche, whose names are a sufficient guarantee of thorough workmanship.

The approach to the building will be through a magnificent entrance of marble and mosaic, containing two broad, easy flights of stairs to the second floor.

The entire building will be finished in mahogany, the corridors will have mosaic floors and marble wainscoting. The building will be wired for electric lights and every room will have outside light and air, making it the best lighted building in the city.

Hot and cold water, vaults, and coat closets will be supplied with each suite of offices.

Partitions will be arranged to suit tenants.

Seven hydraulic elevators

of the best and most rapid type and equipped with the most approved form of safety devices will give access to the upper floors. Large freight elevator will be placed in the rear with access from the alley.

All glass in the building will be polished plate glass.

Storage space can be had in the attic for the use of tenants.

THE FIRST FLOOR will be finished in STORES.

THE SECOND FLOOR will be suitable for financial institutions requiring large space and vaults, and will have mosaic floors.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS will be occupied entirely by The Tribune Company.

THE UPPER EIGHT FLOORS will be divided into offices, and, if applications for space are made in time, the ROOMS WILL BE ARRANGED TO SUIT TENANTS.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the agents,

William D. Kerfoot & Co.,
85 Washington Street.

BIDWILL NAMED; PEOPLE IGNORED

Senate Confirms His Appointment as Grain Inspector Without Protest.

BOARD GIVES UP FIGHT.

H. B. Slaughter Secures Affidavit Clinching Charge of Double Marking.

CRY IS AGAINST LORIMER.

Despite protests Joseph E. Bidwill was yesterday confirmed by the Senate in Springfield as Chief Grain Inspector of the City of Chicago. No votes were recorded against him. Joseph P. Mahoney, leader of the Democratic side of the Senate made a speech in Bidwill's behalf, as follows:

"It is due to the Senate that I say a word regarding the man who has been named by the Governor for Chief Grain Inspector at Chicago. This is due not only to the Senate but to the Governor, and I feel it is my duty to the man who has been appointed. He is a man whom I have known all my life, and I can say that there is not in the State of Illinois a man who is better qualified than Joseph E. Bidwill to perform the important duties of this office. Almost his entire life has been spent in the grain business, and no man on or off the Board of Trade understands better the value of grain. Regardless of what may be said by the persons who have criticised him, or of what certain papers in Chicago have said, the appointment is one that will reflect credit on the grain department. Whatever may be said of Mr. Bidwill's Council record, no one will question his ability to fill the office to which he has been appointed. I take pleasure in voting for his confirmation."

Mr. Mahoney is an old-time friend of Lorimer and Bidwill. The Republicans said nothing, but voted. Governor Yates' friends at the capital intimated rather broadly last night that since Bidwill had been recognized Lorimer must bring his people into line to vote for the apportionment. They said the Governor should not be condemned, but that judgment should be deferred until the apportionment matter was disposed of. At all of which talk the Lorimer legislative contingent laughed merrily.

Board Gives Up Fight.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade hostile to the appointment were not disposed to take any further steps in opposition.

"It is not likely it would do any good," said First Vice President W. N. Eckhardt, "to make a fight on Bidwill. Especially not, since the nomination has been confirmed already."

Mr. Bidwill denied the charge that he passed on the No. 1 Northern wheat protested against by A. O. Slaughter & Co. as below that grade on account of being "bleached, blighted, and damaged." He claimed he did not sustain the out-inspection of grain afterwards inspected in as two grades lower. At this denial H. B. Slaughter fortified the charge he had made with an affidavit sworn to by Official Grain Sampler Kettles.

The Clinching Affidavit.

The affidavit follows:

April 18, 1901.—To Whom It May Concern: On or about Dec. 20, 1900, I accompanied H. B. Slaughter to the office of the State Grain Inspector, carrying samples of twenty-two cars of wheat loaded on Dec. 19, 1900, at Peavey elevator for No. 1 Northern wheat, to which objections were made by A. O. Slaughter & Co. because of the wheat being blighted, bleached, and damaged. After examination of the samples by Mr. Smilie and Mr. Joseph Bidwill, who pronounced the wheat No. 1 Northern wheat, I was instructed by Mr. Slaughter to select one car number, secure sample of wheat in such car, and remove all chalk marks indicating the car was loaded at an elevator in Chicago. The car number was 17,487, Wabash. I did as instructed. On or about Dec. 30, 1900, I again took samples of same car and both samples are now in possession of A. O. Slaughter & Co. ROBERT F. KETTLES.

A bit of previously unpublished testimony taken at the time the Bankers' committee was investigating irregularities in the Grain Inspection department, came out yesterday and placed Mr. Bidwill in a bad light. It showed that at a meeting of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner on Jan. 11, 1900, a report covering the Indiana elevator shortage was made to them by Mr. Noble, but no action was taken thereon. According to the books of the Chicago Elevator company there was shipped from the Indiana house between Jan. 12 and Jan. 24 79,000 bu of corn and between Jan. 12 and Jan. 26 179,000 bu of No. 1 Northern wheat for which no receipts were canceled. Commissioner Bidwill was fully cognisant of these facts, according to the testimony, but allowed the irregular conditions to continue.

Some of the Chicago real estate men had harsh things to say about the Bidwill appointment, and in the same connection, about Mr. Lorimer's influence, which is blamed for the peril in which the proposed revenue bill now stands.

"Mr. Lorimer's influence on Chicago is a blight," said George L. Warner. "The interests of the city and county are now at stake, and they are greater than the interests of William Lorimer. Chicago needs this proposed revenue law limiting the tax rate to 5 per cent; it needs other legislation now pending. Yet all this is to be checked by the political schemes of one man. There should be a hundred citizens ready to go to his house and tell him to go West.

"Joseph Bidwill is the creature of Lorimer, and yet he is accepted by Governor Yates. Bidwill's appointment is the one mistake of the Yates administration thus far. It shows that Lorimer has a string to the Governor. Something should be done to call off Lorimer for the benefit of pending legislation."

Time to End Lorimerism.

"Lorimer's influence in Chicago and Cook County has been wretched," said A. O. Slaughter. "The State of Illinois, Cook County, and Chicago have been dominated by men who merely are seeking to see how much they can make out of it. It is time for the good citizens of Chicago to unite and put an end to this thing. Business-men are being driven away by these conditions. Legislation that is needed by Cook County seems to be blocked by the willful acts of political tricksters.

"'Joe' Bidwill is Lorimer's man and he is placed in a responsible office, even though it has been shown that recently he juggled with various grades of grain. Yet I and others who are in the grain business must put up with this man or get out of the business. That seems to be the only alternative."

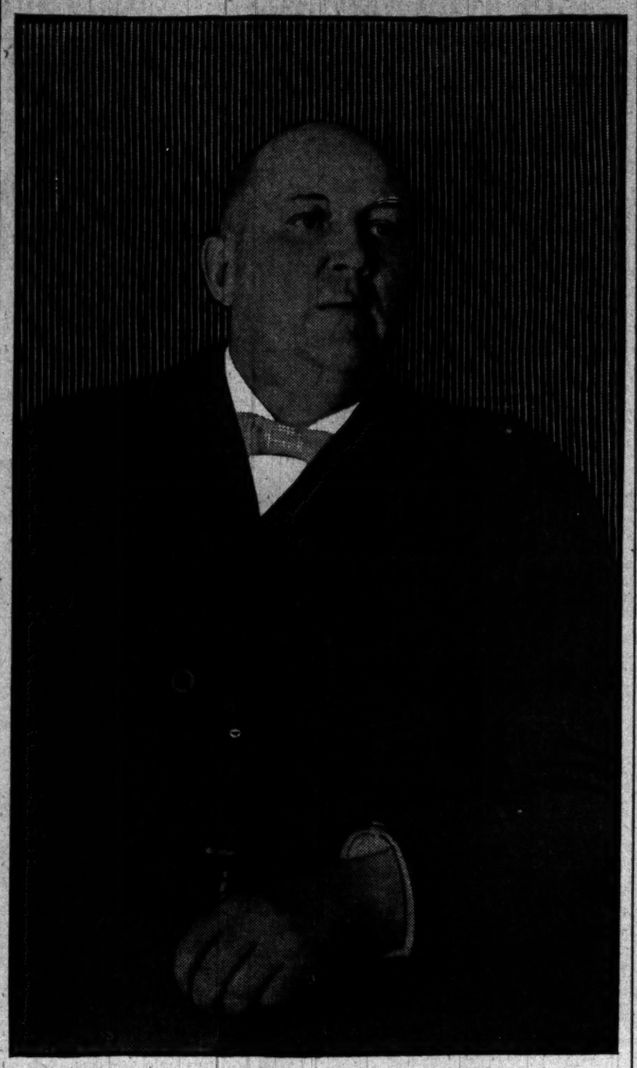
"I'm just back from Springfield," said Dunlap Smith. "Two years ago, when we were seeking to pass the present revenue law, the fine Italian hand of John R. Tanner was seen at every step. This time another's hand evidently is at work. The revenue measures should be passed; Chicago and Cook County need them. Politicians and their schemes should not be permitted to stand between the State Legislature and the needs of Cook County and Chicago. I hope that when the bill is again considered on Wednesday next some of these adverse influences will have been silenced and a fair hearing will be allowed."

"If the pending revenue measures are not passed," said Eugene H. Fishburn of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., "Chicago will be no better off than under the old revenue law. The country towns, it seems to men, can no more stand a greater tax rate of 1 per cent on the full valuation of property than can Chicago. If some legislation is not secured manufacturing and other interests will begin an exodus from this city."

Charity Solicitor Arrested.

John Schroeder, 53 years old, was arrested last night for obtaining money under false pretenses. He pretended to be a collector of funds for the victims of the Doremus laundry explosion. He was arrested on complaint of Thomas G. Stelke, 936 North Ashland avenue. Schroeder is said to have represented himself as a collector for a number of charitable affairs.

JOSEPH E. BIDWILL, CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR.



[From a photograph taken especially for his initial day in office.] THE TRIBUNE yesterday afternoon during

REVEALS A PARTY SECRET

WOMAN BEFORE THE ELECTION BOARD IN HARTIGAN CASE.

Mrs. Walter S. Maher Tells of Meetings at Her Home, Where Fear Was Expressed that Edmund F. Bard, the Complainant, Had Been Bought by Both Sides—Defendant Charges Conspiracy to Ruin His Political Prestige in the Seventh Ward.

"It was feared that Bard had been bought by both sides and didn't vote as agreed," was the statement made by Mrs. Walter S. Maher before the Election commissioners yesterday. She was a witness in the case wherein Edmund F. Bard had charged that the secrecy of his ballot cast at a Republican primary in the Seventh Precinct of the Seventh Ward had been destroyed by Frank E. Hartigan.

Mrs. Maher, who is the wife of a real estate dealer at 6041 Michigan avenue, was the first woman to sit in the witness chair before the commissioners for years. She seemed to have some acquaintance with the inner workings of the rival factions of the ward, and her testimony aroused considerable interest.

Conspiracy to ruin his political prospects in the Seventh Ward is the defense made by Hartigan to Bard's charges. In this conspiracy, according to Hartigan's attorney, Hugh O'Neill, are Bard, the complainant; Pete Schmitz, employed in the office of the Board of Assessors; F. M. Charlton, recently appointed justice of the peace to succeed Justice Porter; and Walter S. Maher.

Calls Bard an Irwinite.

Mrs. Maher, in her testimony, said:

"Mr. Bard was the catspaw of the whole arrangement. It was not the first time he had played the traitor in our house. He originally was an Irwinite——"

Mrs. Maher was stopped here by an objection of counsel. When she resumed her story she said:

"There had been many meetings in our house, and they continued until a hall was secured. At a meeting in the house two weeks ago Pete Schmitz was present. My husband asked how Mr. Bard had voted. It was feared that Bard had been bought on both sides, and didn't vote as agreed. Mr. Schmitz answered the question, and said they could handle Charlie Townsend more easily than the others. Schmitz said Townsend had said Bard voted their ticket all right."

Admits Copying the Ballot.

Hartigan, who was a judge at the primary election, admits having made a copy of Bard's ballot, but makes oath that as soon as it was made, and the illegality of the act was pointed out to him, he tore the copy to pieces and threw it away.

From the testimony it appeared that all but one of the 400 ballots had been voted "straight," and the marked one was laid aside. Mr. Hartigan took it up and some of the witnesses reported him as saying:

"Everything comes to him who waits."

L. M. Willis, a judge with Hartigan, supported the latter's statement that the copy was at once destroyed.

Charles W. Townsend, 6121 Michigan avenue, was a clerk of election. He said: "The name of John R. Thompson at the head of the list of delegates to be voted for was changed in pencil to read 'J. C. Irwin.' I was told to lay it aside. Mr. Hartigan, sitting opposite to me, took it up after the result had been announced and said:

"'Boys, what do you think of this?'

"He took the pollbook, looked at the number on the back of the ballot and the number in the book. The number to correspond in the book was Bard's. He said, 'I'm going to make a copy of that ballot,' and went to an overcoat on the wall, took out a John R. Thompson ballot, and with it made a copy of Bard's ballot. I said it might make trouble. He folded up the copy. I did not see him destroy it."

Mr. Bard, the accuser, said he learned things about the copy of the ballot three days ago. "I got it all at once, at the Charlevoix club," he said. "There was a great number of people present, and I cannot say just who first told me. On Sunday Townsend told me my ticket had been disclosed."

President Malley of the Election board ordered the case continued until this afternoon and directed subpœnas to be served on Scott Hamilton, John R. Thompson, C. W. Alcock, and Pete Schmitz to compel their attendance.

Rules Against the I. M. Weston.

The drainage canal was not completed last year, and therefore not open for navigation, was the ruling of Judge Kohlsaat in the suit brought by the owners of the steamer I. M. Weston when their boat was barred from the canal last summer. The construction of the right-track railroad bridge at Campbell avenue compelled the trustees to bar the passenger boats from the canal, and the court held that the construction of the bridge was part of the building of the canal.

TALK OF 'THE PARTY BOSS'

SUNSET CLUB MEMBERS ANALYZE THE PRACTICAL POLITICIAN.

Educators, Jurists, and Lawyers Give Their View on Prevailing System, and Professor J. H. Gray Takes Occasion to Admit That He Knows Something of How Votes Are Bought —Commissioner McGann and Judge Carter Have Reform Plans.

"The Party Boss" was the subject given eight speakers for discussion last night before the Sunset club at its meeting at the Palmer House. The speakers were described by Toastmaster Joseph Errant as "practical and theoretical politicians who would give an exposition of the methods by which the boss works," but after seven speakers had addressed the club the eighth congratulated them upon "the conservatively scholastic method with which they had handled their subject."

The speakers were Professor William Hill of the University of Chicago, Martin B. Madden, Julius Stern, Judge O. N. Carter, Professor John H. Gray of Northwestern University, Commissioner of Public Works Lawrence E. McGann, Alderman William Hale Thompson, and Newton Partridge. After Mr. Madden had read his address Professor Gray said:

"Now that you have listened to Mr. Madden's academic demonstration that whatever is is right, I want to confess that while I was a minor I bought voters at $2 a head. In the presence of the court I hasten to repeat—that while I was a minor."

Commissioner McGann suggested the abolition of the primaries and conventions, with the substitution in their stead of a system of nomination by petition to the Board of Election Commissioners.

"In the operation of this method," he said, "it should be made a penal offense for a man to sign a petition if he were not a voter, or to sign a petition from a ward or precinct in which he was not a voter."

In discussing the character of the "boss" the speakers drew comparisons between the "political leader" and the "party boss."

"The political boss," said Professor Hill, "finds out what he wants for himself and uses the political machinery to secure it for himself. The political leader finds out what the people want and uses the political machinery to get it for them."

Mr. Stern suggested the use of schoolhouses as centers for the instruction of "the ignorant who know nothing of government and the educated who think they know everything, and who really have no knowledge beyond a surface understanding of the cardinal principles of the constitution." He said that there would be found in every ward sufficient men who would be willing to devote their time to the instruction of citizens in the duties of citizenship. The funds for the maintenance of the schools, he said, probably would be given by wealthy citizens who have built up colleges and founded libraries.

"Mix your religion and your politics," was the advice of Judge Carter. Primary laws, he said, should be made compulsory in all cities, and the citizens should be given as much choice in the selection of candidates as the political leaders.

Attorney Partridge declared he illustrated the conditions which prevailed at primaries when he said that he lived in a good ward and a good precinct, and that, in spite of this, the voters did not get what they wanted at the primaries.

"We did not do a thing at the primaries," he said, "and the bosses did not do a thing to us."

LOUIS MORRIS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Brother of the Big Packer Operated On at the Wesley Hospital—Condition Satisfactory.

Louis Morris, 3756 Indiana avenue, one of the best-known stockmen at the yards and brother of Nelson Morris, the big packer, is seriously ill at the Wesley Hospital, Twenty-fifth and Dearborn streets. On Monday a consultation of surgeons and physicians was called and his case diagnosed as cancer of the stomach. Yesterday he was conveyed to the hospital, where at 9 o'clock an operation was performed by Dr. Edwards and Dr. Harpole. Mr. Morris passed through the ordeal successfully, and at 3 o'clock this morning was resting easily.

Miss Cleveland Goes to Islesboro.

Rockland, Me., April 18.—[Special.]—Miss Rose E. Cleveland, sister of ex-President Cleveland, accompanied by her niece, Miss Ames of Boston, and by Mr. and Mrs. George M. Newell of Boston, were in the city today on their way to Islesboro, where they will make preparations for spending the season. Miss Cleveland has had a summer house built there, and among other guests who will be entertained there is ex-President Cleveland.

DIVORCE CAUSES DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Charles H. Sweeny Shoots Wife and Self in Presence of His Young Nephew.

COMES TO TOWN TO KILL.

Nashville Man Hears Woman Has Asked for Separation and Resolves on Murder.

QUARREL OVER THE BODIES.

Having heard that his wife had applied for a divorce, Charles H. Sweeny, a Nashville, Tenn., real estate dealer, came to Chicago yesterday and killed her. Then he shot himself to death. The tragedy was enacted in the apartment of W. L. Phillips in the Dubuque Flats, 66 Rush street.

The only witness of the murder was 6-year-old Lindell Phillips, who crawled under the bed at the first shot, and was only dislodged from his hiding place by the janitor.

Mrs. Sweeny left her husband in Nashville two months ago on account of alleged cruelty and came to reside with her sister, Mrs. Phillips. Both Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were absent when Sweeny appeared at 9 o'clock in the morning. The couple engaged in high words, and then Sweeny drew a revolver from his coat pocket and fired three shots at his wife, all of which took effect in her head. Then, according to the boy, who was under the bed, he walked into the bedroom, stood for a moment before a mirror, and finally returned to his dead wife's side, where he shot himself in the head.

Death came instantly to both. They were found lying side by side.

Child Tells of Tragedy.

Little Lindell Phillips told the story to a Coroner's jury in the afternoon. Deputy Coroner Downey took the boy on his knee, and in a piping voice he related how the two lives had gone out.

"I was alone with auntie," he said, "when I heard a knock at the door. I opened it and uncle walked in. I said, 'Hello, Uncle Charley,' but he just went right on till he found auntie, and then they had a awful quarrel. Auntie was afeard of him. I thought Uncle Charley'd come to Chicago to have a good time, but he just began shooting and auntie fell down dead, and then I ran and got under the bed.

"Uncle Charley went to the bedroom and then went out and shot himself by auntie, and I was afraid to crawl out till the janitor came."

When the child had finished he pulled on his overcoat, which touched his heels, and, putting his hat on the side of his head, led his mother from the room.

Undertakers in a Quarrel.

The relatives had no sooner disappeared than a quarrel arose between two undertakers over the possession of the two bodies. T. J. Gavin, in whose place at 226 North Clark street the inquest was held, decreed he would hold the bodies despite the claims of Bernard E. Arntzen, 251 North Clark street, who showed an order from Mrs. Phillips for the removal of the bodies. Coroner Traeger and Public Administrator Patrick O'Donnell were appealed to in the interest of peace. Arntzen finally won. Gavin is favored by the police.

Mrs. Sweeny was 29 years old and her husband was 40. The woman, who was the daughter of Thomas P. Morgan, a wealthy cotton planter of Greenville, Ky., was married to Sweeny ten years ago. They lived in Nashville. Sweeny, his wife said, had threatened to kill her on several occasions, and finally she left him.

W. L. Phillips, in whose flat the tragedy occurred, is President of a wholesale tobacco firm at 42 River street. Two days ago Manager P. P. Flick received a telephone message from Sweeny asking if Mr. Phillips was at home. Sweeny was informed that Mr. Phillips had gone to Detroit.

Wealthy at One Time.

Greenville, Ky., April 18.—[Special.]—Charles H. Sweeney and his wife were well known here. Sweeney engaged for a short time in the newspaper business and later operated in real estate. He was reputed to be worth considerable money at one time, but by unlucky investments he was supposed to have lost nearly all. A year ago the Sweeneys moved to Nashville, and a few weeks ago Mrs. Sweeney returned here and instituted divorce proceedings, alleging cruelty.

GIRL CHASES A THIEF WHO DROPS PART OF HIS PLUNDER.

Man Who Steals Wine Flees Before the Charge of Miss Stella Reynolds and Manages to Escape.

A wine thief who was being pursued by Miss Stella Reynolds, 315 Hampden court, was yesterday compelled to throw away a part of his plunder in order to escape. Miss Reynolds was aided in the chase by her sister, Mrs. Mary Troyer, and a servant.

The thief had been employed the day before to carry into the cellar a quantity of coal. Yesterday morning the fellow was seen leaving the basement with a large package under his arm. The cook saw him and asked him what he had.

The fellow began to run, and Miss Reynolds, without waiting for a hat or wrap, took up the chase. As she gained on the robber he dropped two of the bottles and escaped.

"These legs must save this body," Miss Reynolds heard the man say as he dropped the bottles. When Miss Reynolds returned to the house she found that three bottles in all had been taken.

"If I had known that there were three taken I should have kept after the fellow," said Miss Reynolds. "If I had caught him he would not have stolen anything else for a while."

Robbers Beat Cigarmaker.

Charles Winter, a cigarmaker, who lives at One Hundred and Seventh street and Vincennes road, was robbed of $16 and brutally beaten by two men who held him up at Illinois street and La Salle avenue at 11 o'clock last night. Policeman Tobin arrested Garret Wanser. Winter was accompanied by two women, who witnessed the attack, but were not victims of the robbers, as was at first reported.

Has a Rag-Time Burglar.

When Mrs. E. Brandt, 913 Garfield boulevard, left her home to make a call across the street yesterday morning her flat was entered by a burglar, who stole about $250 worth of jewelry. Mrs. Brandt says that when she returned after twenty minutes' absence she met a well-dressed man, who was singing in a low voice, "I Wouldn't Leave My Home if I Were You." This man, she believes, was the burglar.

Boldly Rob from Store.

While P. V. Zeitler, Van Buren street and Western avenue, was alone in the rear of his store two men drove up, picked up a tub of butter, and placed it in their buggy. Then they took two hams from a hook, and were about to carry out a box of hams, when Zeitler interfered. The men drove rapidly away, and a crowd of men and boys took up the chase. The fellows escaped.

Robbed by His New Friends.

Edward Foote, a telegraph operator, who lives at 395 East Sixty-seventh street, fell in with four strangers who represented themselves to be brother operators. He spent four hours in their company and then they dragged him into an alley on Van Buren street, between Clark street and Pacific avenue, beat him, and robbed him of $40. C. J. Molloy and J. B. McLaughlin were arrested.

PRINCIPALS IN TRAGEDY AND BOY WHO HID.

RED TAPE IMPERILS LIFE.

BOY IN DANGER AND PERMIT FOR OPERATION IS LACKING.

Young Charles Klepac, Ward of the Juvenile Court, a Victim of Appendicitis and Several Days Pass Before Surgeons Are Allowed to Give Relief —Boy's Mother Finally Found, and with Judge Tuthill Gives Consent—Say Patient Will Live.

While the red tape of the law was being unwound Charles Klepac, 14 years old, was at the point of death. An operation was necessary to save him, and permission to perform this operation was not forthcoming.

Young Klepac is an inmate of John Worthy School, and as such is a ward of the Juvenile Court. The boy was suffering from appendicitis.

Finally, after a delay of several days, the consent of the Juvenile Court and of young Klepac's mother was secured, and an operation was performed. The patient now is in the County Hospital, where it is said he probably will recover. It is declared by the hospital surgeons that had the operation been deferred an hour longer the boy would have been past recovery.

Court's Order Necessary.

The boy had been sent to the John Worthy School as a ward of the Juvenile Court by Judge Tuthill. Such is the control of the court over the children which are its wards that no operation involving the life of the child may be performed without the court's consent.

Last Saturday the boy's condition became critical, and the bridewell physicians declared that an operation must be performed. Judge Tuthill of the Juvenile Court was in Washington attending the unveiling of the Logan monument, and Judge Burke was appealed to for the order.

Judge Burke refused to issue the permit, saying that he had no assurance that the boy needed the operation, as the examination might have been made by some hospital interne instead of a practicing physician. He held that if the operation was absolutely necessary the authorities of the John Worthy School would be justified in ordering it on their own responsibility.

Meanwhile a search was kept up by the police department for the boy's mother. With her consent, the authorization of the court would not have been necessary. The history of young Klepac's case stated that his father was dead and that he lived with his mother at 593 Laflin street. When this address was visited no such person as Mary Klepac was found.

Boy Nearer to Death.

Judge Tuthill returned to Chicago on Sunday evening and held Juvenile Court on Monday, but no application for an authority to perform the operation was again made to him until Tuesday. On Monday the boy's condition had become more serious and the operation was regarded as imperative. Superintendent Sloan of the Worthy School decided to take matters in his own hands and ordered the boy taken to the County Hospital.

At the last moment, when it seemed that the operation would be performed without dispensation of court or consent of mother, the mother was located and gave her permission. Judge Tuthill heard of the case and did likewise.

The operation was performed and despite the red tape in which his existence was entangled, young Klepac probably will live.

PLAY SHOWS LIFE OF NEGRO.

"Darkness and Dawn" Given Its First Production in Chicago by Colored People of the City.

"Darkness and Dawn," a spectacular play depicting the rise of the negro race from slavery to freedom, was given its first production in Chicago last night at the Institutional Church, 3825 Dearborn street, under the direction of the author, Charles S. Sager, and for the benefit of the church. The performance was the first of any pretensions attempted by the colored people of the city, and will be repeated tonight.

The two scenes of the first act represent life on a Southern plantation. The curtain fell with the slaves rejoicing over their newly-acquired freedom, and arose again on a spectacular representation of the court of the Queen of Abyssinia.

The final act showed the interior of the residence of a colored family in Chicago today.

BODY WAITS ON RELATIVES.

Remains of Robert H. Andison Unburied While Friends Conduct a Vain Search.

The body of Robert H. Andison has been awaiting burial for two days at a boarding-house at 789 Blue Island avenue while acquaintances of the young man have been hunting for relatives who are known to be in Chicago. Andison died suddenly of pneumonia on Wednesday morning. Before his condition was thought to be serious he became delirious and was unable to tell where his Chicago relatives lived. Andison is supposed to have come from Perth, Canada. He was employed at the Wells & French car factory.

ORDERS WEST SIDE CLEARED.

Inspector Shea Issues Second Mandate and Over Thirty Women Are Locked Up.

An order was issued to West Side policemen by Inspector Shea of the second police division to clear the district of all disorderly women and suspicious characters. A similar clearing out was made in the winter, but the policemen were lax in enforcing the order of the inspector, and the disorderly characters moved back to the district. As a result of last night's order over thirty women were locked up in the West Side police stations. They were refused bail and were held for a hearing this morning.

LINDELL PHILLIPS.

MARZEN'S LAST HOPE GONE

SUPREME COURT RULES IN LONG DELAYED CASE.

Saloonkeeper, Twice Convicted of Murdering Fritz Holzheuter in February, 1895, and Once Sentenced to Hang, Must Serve Thirty Years at Joliet—Holds Record for Time in Jail and Has Been in Penitentiary Two Years—History of the Case.

By a decision handed down by the Illinois Supreme Court yesterday Nic Marzen, who was twice convicted of murder committed more than five years ago, and once sentenced to death, will have to serve out the thirty-year term in the penitentiary, which was his punishment fixed at the second trial.

When the case came up for trial the second time Marzen entered a motion to be set at liberty on the ground that he was not placed on trial within four months from the date of the reversal of the finding of the Criminal Court. This motion was overruled, and Marzen was tried and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. The case was carried to the Supreme Court the second time because of the refusal of the Criminal Court to grant Marzen's motion to be set at liberty. The court now holds that he was tried within the time specified in the law, which is four months after receiving the mandate of the court. Time in such cases is to be reckoned from the date of receiving the mandate of the court, and not from the date of the entry of the order.

The murderer has been in the penitentiary two years, and his last hope of liberty rested on the fate of his case before the supreme tribunal. Marzen had the record for the longest stop ever made at the County Jail by any prisoner. He was there nearly four years, dating from February, 1895, during which time he wrote a book entitled "Twice Within the Shadow of the Gallows."

Marzen was convicted of murdering Fritz Holzheuter, a butcher, at Honoré and Thirty-fifth streets. Holzheuter was last seen alive at 6 a. m. on Jan. 30, 1895, in Marzen's saloon, 3517 South Halsted street. After displaying a roll of bills said to have contained $250 he left with Marzen through the rear door of the saloon. The saloonkeeper's explanation was that they were going to Emerald avenue to buy a cow.

The accused man was arrested late in February, 1895, and indicted for murder. His first trial began in January, 1896, before Judge Abner Smith and lasted seven weeks. A verdict of guilty was returned and the punishment fixed at death. Marzen was taken back to jail to await execution of the sentence on May 16. Governor Altgeld granted a reprieve until Jan. 31, 1897, and this time was extended six months.

The case was appealed on technical grounds and the Supreme Court considered it after sixteen months and ordered a new trial.

The prisoner, who had then been in jail three and a half years, was brought before Judge Baker for his second trial on Sept. 28, 1898, and on Oct. 16 he was again found guilty and sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary. His attorneys immediately appealed the case to the Supreme Court a second time on the plea that more than four months, as prescribed by law, had been allowed to elapse between the order for a new trial and the beginning of the case. The decision yesterday was on this point.

ENGINEERS WIN A VICTORY.

Hines Lumber Company Agrees to Employ None but Union Men on Its Line of Boats.

The striking marine engineers scored a substantial victory yesterday, when Edward Hines agreed to the terms laid down by the Marine Engineers' Beneficial association and promised to hire none but union engineers on the boats of the Hines Lumber company during the coming summer. The Hines fleet will comprise nine steamers during this season. This is the last of the Chicago lumber carriers to agree to the demands of the engineers.

Try to Settle Milwaukee Dispute.

Frank Buchanan, President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, will go to Milwaukee today to try to adjust the trouble there in connection with the construction of the Wells Building in that city. He will go at the request of the Building Trades council of Milwaukee. The trouble arose over the employment of some non-union bridgemen on the building by the American Bridge company, which caused union bridgemen to stop work.

ELECTION IN PEDDLERS' LEAGUE

Henry Weissenbach Tells of Another Jew Beaten by Boys Near St. Luke's.

At a meeting of the Chicago Protective league, organized for the protection of Jewish peddlers against rowdies, at the Hebrew synagogue, West Fourteenth place and Johnson street, last night, a permanent organization was effected.

Henry Weissenbach said:

"Two weeks ago B. Ginsberg, who lives at 270 Dussold street, was attacked by several young ruffians at Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue, dragged from his wagon and beaten into insensibility. We have the names of the boys who committed the assault and I shall take out warrants today for their arrest. Assaults, however, are growing fewer."

The following officers were elected: President, Hyman Goldberg; Vice President, Henry Weissenbach; recording secretary, Jacob Gartenstein; financial secretary, Morris Israelstram; treasurer, Rabbi S. N. Deinard.

GIVE MITTEN TO LABOR'S MATCHES

Women Workers Scorn the Idea of Marrying to Reduce Competition.

IT IS WIFE WHO WORKS.

Label League Members Ridicule Mr. Myers' Plan and Say Sorrow Would Follow.

DREAD THE MEN MEDDLERS.

At the anniversary meeting of the Women's Label league, comprising many women members of the various trades, which was held in the Masonic Temple last evening, the matrimonial elimination of competition, an idea advanced by a laboring man, was denounced as absurd by many of the members.

"Even if the girls were willing," said Margaret Smith of the Glovemakers' union, "where are the eligible men to be found? Most men trade unionists receive good salaries at an early age and take advantage of that fact to get married, so there are few bachelors in our trades. Mr. Myers says he has assisted in making seven matches. Just think of the average clumsy and bearded labor agitator in the throes of helping a projected match. What degree of affection could withstand his bungling management? They will have to suggest some more feasible method than to get rid of objectionable female competition."

Marriages between cigar factory employes are said by one West Twelfth street manufacturer to be common and with few exceptions unsuccessful. The return of both workers to the factory divorced had occurred in two instances.

Cupid an Intruder in Factories.

"The grime and dust of the factories is a bad place for Cupid to wander in," said Walter Carmody, Secretary of the Federation of Labor, "and, while the plan has many excellent phases, I do not believe it alone will remove the woman worker from her present sphere. Most women in this city get married, anyway, and if the boys are really anxious to get their coworkers out of the way rapidly I think they will facilitate matters by non-interference. An election where some unwilling member was selected as matchmaker-in-chief of his union would be worth attending, but it probably would be the last meeting of the union.

"The bad men do lives after them, and, barring the possible vengeance of some victim on the culprit, it is possible the union could be held responsible by the courts for damages should the marriage prove unfortunate."

The managers of State street department stores say that despite numerous flirtations between employes of individual firms few marriages result, each employé selecting a life partner from other lines of work.

Says Man Quits, Woman Works.

Cupid in his new rôle of arbiter of labor competition between the sexes in trade unions, further investigation showed, is more popular with men workers than with women. The chivalry of the masculine worker, implied by Mr. Myers, is doubted by one woman, who asserted that although a restoration is the sequel to a marriage between the competitors, it is usually that of the husband, who, while believing in the truth of the adage that it is "easier to support two than one," prefers to let the wife do the supporting.

Sophia Becker, Vice President of Shoeworkers' Union No. 94, asserted that her experience in the matter of marriage between coworkers would not cause her advocacy of the suggestion of the labor delegate.

"I have known of several cases," she said, "and the unwillingness of the bride to quit her remunerative employment usually did not meet with the strenuous opposition of the gallant husband. The usual result was that either both remained in their former positions or that the husband quit and let the woman earn the salary.

"A woman is more eager to work than a man, and when you find a married woman drawing a large salary as school teacher, stenographer, or any other position, generally you will discover a husband attached who is engaged in speculation, playing the races, or other occupation where the greater part of his labor is disposing of his wife's salary. Marriage between employés of the same firm, engaged in different occupations, are common and usually happy, and I understand that the same can be said of those between competing employés in the great textile mills of the Eastern and Southern States, but I don't commend this idea of commercial matrimony suggested by Mr. Myers."

TO DECIDE ON ONE CANAL BILL.

Drainage Trustees Will Meet and Decide Which Legislative Measure to Support.

Drainage trustees will hold a conference tomorrow afternoon to consider what action they will take in regard to the numerous bills pending in the Legislature designed to furnish the Sanitary District with funds to be used in improving the Chicago River. After it has been decided which measure is best it is probable that a special committee will be sent to Springfield to work for the passage of the desired bill. The trustees would be satisfied with the Real Estate board's revenue bill amendment if the bonded indebtedness of the district could be increased to $20,000,000, but they fear that the measure will be defeated. Several amendments to the Bowles bill are suggested. One is to ask for ½ of 1 per cent additional taxes for four years for river improvement. Another is to specify that the sum shall be expended in constructing bascule bridges and for no other purpose. On the present valuation ½ of 1 per cent additional tax for four years would give $7,000,000, and Chairman Carter of the Finance committee believes this would be nearly enough, in connection with the fixed revenue of the board, to carry out the proposed plans for enlarging the river.

The trustees are not alarmed over the resolution introduced in the Legislature by Senator Galligan asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Sanitary board. They declare his action is inspired by hatred for the board due to the discharge of a brother.

Another condemnation suit has been begun in the effort to widen the river. The latest action is directed against the Rock Island and Lake Shore railway companies. The land which the district seeks to possess lies along the east bank of the river at Sixteenth street and aggregates 8,000 square feet.

The Cicero Town board is opposed to the drainage trustees taxing the town 1 per cent for improving the Chicago River. Last night the board instructed President O. D. Allen to send a lobbyist to Springfield to have Cicero relieved from the proposed law. Cicero has paid already $500,000 drainage taxes, and wishes some benefits before being compelled to pay more.

FIND UNTAXED MORTGAGES.

Search of Records of Shelby County, Ill., Reveal Unassessed Documents Representing $9,000,000.

Mowaqua, Ill., April 18.—[Special.]—An investigation of the mortgage records in Shelby County by a committee appointed from the Board of Supervisors has revealed the fact that between 1894 and 1900 mortgages to the amount of $9,000,000 have been recovered upon which no taxes have been paid. Persons interested, to the number of 1,500, residing in all parts of the county, have been notified, and daily large numbers go to Shelbyville, the county seat, and make a settlement. The total amount of taxes due the county from this source will exceed $16,000 and much of it is being paid.

FORM PARTY TO FIGHT TAMMANY

Reform Democrats in Gotham Take Steps to Oust Tiger from Its Lair.

STATEMENT IS ISSUED.

Pat Sheedy to Try to Find McCormick Boy Who Was Kidnaped Two Weeks Ago.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 18.

A mass-meeting was held in Carnegie Hall tonight to form a new political party, to be called "The Greater New York Democracy." The new party is formed to fight Tammany Hall. John C. Sheehan, E. Ellery Anderson, Peter B. Olney, and Perry Belmont were among the many persons who signed the call for the meeting. About 2,000 persons were present. Former Surrogate R. S. Ransom presided. Following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting:

New Political Party to Fight Tammany.

"Whereas, Tammany Hall is responsible for existing abuses in the administration of city affairs and its permanent overthrow is an essential prerequisite to the success of any attempt to secure better local government; therefore,

"Resolved, That this organization be and hereby is irrevocably pledged to oppose the election of any candidates at the coming municipal election nominated by the so-called Democratic city and county convention to be called under the auspices of Tammany Hall."

An address was issued by the meeting which scores the present city government and declares that Tammany has run up the annual expenses from $70,000,0000 to $98,000,000, and has given the city a tax rate three times as large as that of Chicago. Then the address declares that in an effort to "before this unpleasant fact" Tammany has increased the real estate valuation by $745,000,000. Tammany is declared to be controlled by one man, "who essays to dominate courts and coerce Judges, and whose guiding purpose is the exaction of tribute through the violation and nullification of law."

The address declares that it is the intention to "elect a Chief Magistrate endowed with public spirit, courage, and capacity, who will labor to administer his office in the interest of the general welfare."

Four hundred delegates attended the convention of the Citizens' union tonight at Cooper Union. The convention was unique, in that it was the intention to continue the holding of it from time to time during the next few months, and the meeting of tonight was called to consider only the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions. R. Fulton Cutting was made temporary chairman, and the following were made permanent officials of the convention: George Haven Putnam, chairman; I. N. Seligman, F. L. Marshall, W. F. Cogswell, and Arthur Hallock vice chairman; Thomas A. Fulton, secretary.

Mr. Putnam made an address in which he outlined the intentions of the organization in purifying the municipal government, and calling attention to the alleged derelictions of the present city government. After a heated discussion, in which some of the delegates insisted that machine tactics were being used by the leaders of the union, a committee of seven was named by the chair, which is to name a committee of one hundred for the selection of candidates for the municipal offices next fall.

Chief Hazen of the United States secret service today denied a story to the effect that the man who died in Bellevue Hospital was not John Albert Skoog, the notorious counterfeiter. To clinch the matter, Skoog's sister, Mrs. Gustave Carlson of Elmhurst, Ill., called at the morgue tonight, positively identified the dead man as her brother, and made arrangements for the burial.

Pat Sheedy, through whom the stolen Gainsborough picture was recovered, has offered a reward of $5,000 for the return of the boy Willie McCormick, who disappeared from his home at Highbridge a little more than two weeks ago. In speaking about the case today Sheedy said:

Sheedy to Try to Find Kidnaped Boy.

"I have consented to open negotiations if the opportunity offers, simply to do a favor for my old friend, the boy's uncle, Michael McCormick, who furnished the $5,000. My arrangement with Mr. McCormick is that, should the boy be returned, nobody will be prosecuted for the kidnaping. This being the case, everybody who wants to do business with me must do it in a business-like way. There will be no buying of a pig in a poke. The boy must be produced, and I must have a chance to ask him certain questions which he alone can answer. If the questions are answered to my satisfaction I will consider that the goods have been delivered and I will pay the money. The kidnapers may then go their way. I will take care that the meeting is not interrupted nor the meeting-place known. It should be understood, however, that there must be nothing theatrical, no following a lantern up a dark alley and through a hole in a wall to a place where the money must be deposited before the boy is produced. I must have the boy to talk with first, and I think I am sufficiently well known to have it understood that I will keep my word to the letter."

Sheedy goes to Buffalo tomorrow, where he has taken a house in Prospect avenue for the Pan-American exposition.

Stephen Brodie Jr., the 19-year-old son of the late Steve Brodie, the bridge-jumper, was held for examination in the Harlem Police Court today on a charge of grand larceny made by Michael O'Connor, a saloonkeeper. Young Brodie is accused of stealing $73 from an open safe.

J. Frank Aldrich Marries Miss Mathilde Agan.

Miss Mathilde Agan and ex-Congressman J. Frank Aldrich of Chicago were married this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. David H. Agan, 1074 Lexington avenue. Miss Grace Agan was maid of honor. The Rev. Dr. Abbott Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church performed the ceremony. The marriage was the culmination of a romance which began at the inaugural ball in March. Miss Agan went to Washington last month to attend the inauguration of President McKinley. The young woman and her mother were guests of Congressman and Mrs. Joy of Missouri. The Joys also entertained Mr. Aldrich. Miss Agan and Mr. Aldrich returned to New York on the same train and their engagement followed.

The engagement was announced on March 18. At that time Miss Agan said: "We have known each other less than two weeks, but we are sure we've taken the right step."

Mrs. Aldrich is a tall, handsome brunette. She has taste in music and a rich contralto voice.

A wedding breakfast was served at the Agan home. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich left for Atlantic City.

Mayor Van Wyck's veto message of the new charter for the City of New York was sent to Albany this evening. The message contains about 7,500 words. It was a foregone conclusion that the Mayor would veto the bill.

It is reported in Wall street circles today that interests identified with the Morton Trust company are to establish an international bank at Havana. At the office of the company it was stated that nothing could be said yet either one way or the other, as to the basis of the report.

D. M. Sawyer of Montclair, N. J., whose son Otis was drowned in Lake Wononscopomic, near Lakeville, Conn., yesterday, started on a sad race across the Atlantic today in order to be at Liverpool ahead of the boy's mother and break the news of their son's death to her in person. Mrs. Sawyer, with her daughter Amy, sailed for Europe yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic almost at the time her son was drowning 200 miles away, and of course unconscious of the fact. Mother and daughter had intended to spend the summer in Europe. When Mr. Sawyer was informed by telegraph of his boy's death he at first started for the scene, but remembering his wife's ill health and the possibilities of the shock of learning the news of her son's death by cable, he concluded to try to beat her across. There was just time for him to catch the Deutschland. He did not even wait to make any purchases, except a change of linen, and caught the big flyer as it was about to cast off. The Majestic had twenty-four hours start, but if all goes well with the big German liner Mr. Sawyer hopes to reach Liverpool first. George Ellsworth Inness, son of the painter, George Inness, was drowned at the same time as Sawyer.

Racing Over Sea to Break News of Boy's Death.

Agents of the Committee of Fifteen, aided by the police, last night raided the Bohemia on West Twenty-ninth street, Bohemia Annex on West Twenty-ninth street, the Empire on West Twenty-ninth street, the Cairo on West Twenty-ninth street, the Haymarket, Sixth avenue and Thirty-first street; a place on West Twenty-eighth street; Empire Music Hall on the Bowery, the Elite on Seventh avenue, the Merrimac on Third avenue, and the Manhattan on the Bowery.

Announcement was made today that A. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express company; James C. Fargo, President of the American Express company; and Francis Lynde Stetson had been elected directors of the United States Express company. The position of Mr. Weir and Mr. Fargo, together with Mr. Stetson's association with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and a number of railroads, whose interests are identified with other express companies, was taken in Wall street to mean that a definite step had been taken in a plan to harmonize the dominant interests in the different express companies, if not to effect an actual consolidation.

Express Companies Put Upon a Peace Basis.

Mr. Weir, talking of this interpretation, said that the election of these directors did not mean the consolidation of the three companies.

"These companies," he said, "have different territories and serve different railroads—we cannot consolidate. The Adams and the American used to have directors in common. This new venture is simply an investment on our part by which we hope to make a little more money. My election as a director of the United States Express company is based entirely upon a purchase of stock. We do business over the Pennsylvania railroad lines, the American over the New York Central, and the United States over the Lackawanna."

At the meeting of the directors of the United States Express company today a dividend of 1½ per cent was declared.

A magnificent country house is being built for summer use by Thomas F. Ryan of New York at Suffern Village, New York. It is reported that the cost will be in the neighborhood of $800,000. The property upon which Mr. Ryan is building is situated amid beautiful natural scenery, near the Ramapo Mountains. Tuxedo Park is but a half hour's drive away.

The question of tipping entered into the suit of Edouard Lederer, a waiter, to recover $2,000 damages from Louis Sherry, the trial of which was begun before Justice Schuchman in part 1 of the City Court today. Lederer says he was badly injured by a dumb waiter in Sherry's restaurant. When called upon to testify he first entered into an elaborate description of the manner of the accident. When Herbert C. Smyth of the defendant's counsel began to question him upon the subject of wages and tips he drew some fine distinctions. In the winter season he was able to earn $35 or $40 a week, wages and tips included.

Waiters Make $35 to $40 a Week.

"In the horse show season and in the winter season the waiter earns more than at any other time," the witness continued.

"Which pays best, the tipping by the public or by private parties?" asked Mr. Smyth.

"The public pays best," answered Lederer.

At the offices of the Manhattan Fire Insurance company, 47 Cedar street, today General Manager C. B. Squire said the impairment of the company's capital and other irregularities reported to the State Department of Insurance by Examiner Vanderpoel on Wednesday would be adjusted without delay.

Surrounded by 100 nuns vowed to celibacy and dressed in black and 100 little girls in white and a gayly-dressed party of friends and relatives of the outside world, Miss Matilda O'Ryan of Sillerly, Que., and Dr. Gustave A. Taschereau of St. Ferdinand, N. S., were wedded this morning in the convent of the Ursuline nuns at Bedford Park. The marriage ceremony was performed in the chapel of the convent, and was the first of its kind ever celebrated in that sanctuary. Permission was given for the reason that a sister of the bride is a nun and desired to be present at the wedding.

One Hundred Nuns Witness a Wedding.

The altar was illuminated with candles for the nuptial mass, and bouquets of flowers were placed about in the niches. At 10 o'clock the sisters of the convent, in black, walked in. The little girls of the convent school, dressed in white, came in after them and took places in the center of the chapel. The bride's sister sat with the nuns.

The bride and bridegroom left about 1 o'clock for an extended honeymoon tour through the South. They will live in Ferdinand, where Dr. Taschereau, who is a nephew of the late Cardinal Taschereau, lives and has a large practice. The bride has been living since last summer at the convent on account of her sister, who come from south Africa to the Bedford Park convent to regain her health.

The British steamer Theano, Captain Stonehouse, sailed from London on April 17, and the British steamer Leafield, Captain Irvine, sailed from Swansea today, both bound for Sault Ste. Marie. Each of them crossed the Atlantic last year from the great lakes, where they had been engaged, sailing from Conneaut Harbor, O., and making the voyage in about thirty days.

Passengers on the New York and Boston "Limited," who saw five persons run over, three being killed and two badly hurt, in three separate accidents, were still nervous today. The "limited" left Chicago Tuesday afternoon. It had passed Cleveland, and was whirling through the open country on Tuesday night when there was a shriek of the whistle and a jar that shook the passengers in all the cars. It was learned that the jar came when the flyer struck three men at a crossing, killing one and crippling two.

Limited Kills Three in Three Accidents.

The train lay an hour at the crossing. Fast time was made in trying to make up the lost hour. As the train neared Syracuse passengers saw the body of a little child tossed in the air and fall dead by the roadside, while the frantic mother threw herself on the body. The woman and child had stepped on the track to avoid a train on the opposite rails.

The train was an hour and a half late at Syracuse, but it had partly cut down the lost time when it swept down the line near Spuyten Duyvil. Then the train struck and killed a tramp. He had been stealing a ride on the back platform of a north-bound train. He had swung off on the south-bound track, and the limited struck him.

The Socialist Labor party, which has organized a bicycle brigade for spreading propaganda, began today to prepare plans for its wheelmen. It was decided that Staten Island should be tackled on Sunday. The wheelmen will carry with them socialist literature, which they scatter broadcast as they ride.

GEN. MAC ARTHUR AS THE "BOY ADJUTANT."

Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry."

The survivors of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment, with which General Arthur MacArthur fought in the civil war, are preparing for an elaborate reception to the Philippines commander upon his return to the United States. General MacArthur was the hero of the Twenty-fourth, and every survivor who can will attend the Milwaukee reunion and reception.

The accompanying portrait is from a photograph taken when he was 17, and known as the "Boy Adjutant." The photograph is owned by a resident of Chicago who was a member of the Twenty-fourth.

Like General Miles, General MacArthur is not a graduate of West Point. His boyhood was spent in Milwaukee, where his father was a Judge. He was in his seventeenth year when the civil war began. He was told he was too young to enter the army, but would not be discouraged. By close application to "Hardee's Tactics," then the manual of the United States army, he mastered the intricacies of infantry drill, and on the organization of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment, which was known in the union army as the "Milwaukee" Regiment, he became one of its drillmasters, although holding no official rank. So well equipped did he prove himself for this work that on the departure of the regiment for the front many of its officers and men petitioned the Governor of the State to appoint him Adjutant of the regiment.

Some of the older officers ridiculed the idea of placing a beardless boy in so important a position, and were inclined to class him with the "tin" soldiers who had secured staff appointments by means of political influence. Before the regiment had been in service a month it was pitted against General Kirby Smith's confederate veterans in a sharp engagement at Chapiln Hills, Ky. The coolness of the young Adjutant and his reckless exposure to danger while conveying his commands to and fro won the admiration of all who witnessed it, and MacArthur was never again referred to as a "tin soldier."

The Twenty-fourth Wisconsin was in the thickest of Sheridan's fight at Stone River, and on that occasion it was commanded by the Major of the regiment, assisted by Adjutant MacArthur. The regiment lost half its men, but MacArthur came through without a scratch, and his daring work made him the hero of the regiment from that time forward. In his official report of the battle Major Hibbard said:

"To the Adjutant of the regiment I am more than indebted for his aid and efficient service rendered during the engagements. I bespeak for him an honorable military career."

Colonel Grensel, who had charge of the brigade after General Sill fell, also mentioned Adjutant MacArthur as displaying "great coolness and presence of mind."

At the battle of Missionary Ridge the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin advanced up a steep hill in a charge to which that of San Juan has been likened. MacArthur's part in that affair is related by a record in the War department, which reads:

"Medal of honor awarded to Arthur MacArthur for coolness and conspicuous bravery in action in seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment and planting them on the captured works on the crest of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., on Nov. 25, 1863, while serving as First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Major MacArthur, although only 20, commanded the decimated regiment at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and throughout the remainder of the year 1864, until he won new laurels and received a serious wound in the battle of Franklin. In his report of this battle General Stanley said the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin was largely responsible for saving the day, and complimented the men who were "led by their gallant boy Colonel, Arthur MacArthur," who continued at the head of the regiment until it was mustered out in 1865. The following year he entered the regular army as a First Lieutenant, his application being indorsed by Generals Grant and Sherman.

WILL REDUCE THE ARMY

M'KINLEY CUTS DOWN PHILIPPINE FORCE TO 40,000.

President Directs Governor General MacArthur to Send Home Five Regiments of Regulars in Addition to the Volunteers—No More Soldiers to Be Enlisted for Service in the Islands and Native Troops to Be Mustered Out.

(Continued from first page.)

the maximum as quickly as possible. The possession of authority to increase the army is believed to be as much of a safeguard as the troops themselves could be, and neither the President nor Secretary Root has the slightest desire to keep in the military service a single man more than is absolutely necessary.

The skeleton of the army remains intact, so that if conditions continue to improve in the Philippines the President will cut down the enlisted force to the lowest notch, and keep it there as long as there is no further trouble.

Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock gave a dinner party tonight. The guests were the Japanese Minister and Mme. Takahira, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Admiral and Mrs. Van Reypen, Dr. and Mrs. Huidekoper, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Miss Gertrude Myer, Admiral Kenny, Mr. Swisher, Dr. Lee, and Mr. J. B. Henderson. Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock will give another dinner party tomorrow night, and they will entertain some guests at dinner on April 25.

Official reports from the Philippines show that so many privates have been successful in passing examinations for Second Lieutenancies in the regular army it has been necessary to stop further examinations.

Many Privates Eligible to Officers' Places.

This speaks well for the personnel of the ranks of the army. It shows a great many of the young men of this country, picked up at random, are fully qualified to pass the examinations, which are considered quite difficult.

Now that the United States possesses a foreign colony or dependency, it is expected there will be a revival of the practice of European countries of expecting soldiers discharged abroad to remain as colonists. It is not a bad idea for a healthy young man to enlist for three years and serve in the Philippines with all his expenses paid. He learns the language and the people, and if discharged there gets a little nest egg of travel pay, which furnishes him the initial capital for a business investment.

Soldiers Urged to Remain in the Colonies.

The State department has been seeking reports of the methods of foreign countries. Heretofore somewhat similar experiments had been tried in other colonies, but they did not respond to the expectations. For instance, soldiers who had finished their service in the colonies were encouraged to settle there, certain facilities being accorded to them on the condition that they remained grouped in assigned villages and more or less under military discipline.

Thus the soldier, becoming a colonist, recovered only a portion of his independence, and the offers were not for the most part considered acceptable by the soldiers, who preferred to return to their native country.

General Gallieni, Military Governor of Madagascar, has put into practice another method which bids fair to succeed. He does not address himself to liberated soldiers, but to those who are yet in their third and last year of service; neither does he require the creation of villages where rural and domestic work would be regulated to the sound of the drum. He endeavors to fix the soil men inspired by the sentiment of their responsibility and that of their personal interest.

Plan Adopted by the French in Madagascar.

The soldier desirous of remaining in the colony and presenting the usual guaranties receives a concession of land in his third year of service, and is obliged to commence forthwith the exploitation of the lot given him. During the two previous years he has already passed in the island he has acquired a certain amount of experience as to the natives of the district in which he has resided, the nature of the soil and its resources, while he has made himself more or less familiar with the language.

The concession he has taken has not been imposed on him; he has chosen it himself, and he will work it in the manner he thinks best. During the first year, at least, he has not to trouble himself with the absolute necessaries of life, as, being still a soldier, the state feeds and clothes him. Further, the government provides him with some agricultural isturments and a few head of cattle.

If the military colonist fulfills expectations in his work he is lent a little money at long credit and without interest; if, on the contrary, he proves himself unworthy, the concession is taken from him and he returns to the ranks.

Mayor Harrison returned early this morning from Baltimore, where he went to visit friends. He spent the day in visiting points of interest in Washington, and making observations relating to municipal matters. He retired early tonight, and before doing so said he did not care to discuss his movements. Mayor Harrison leaves for Chicago early on Saturday morning.

An order in council has recently been passed by the Dominion government of Canada, modifying the operation of the "San José scale act," which act has heretofore practically prohibited the importation from the United States of all kinds of nursery stock. The order authorizes exemption from the San José act of any trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings, or buds, commonly known as nursery stock, from any country to which the act applies, and importations are permitted to be entered at Winnipeg between March 15 and May 15 and between Oct. 7 and Dec. 7; and at Vancouver, B. C., from Oct. 15 to March 15.

Canada Modifies San Jose Scale Act.

Government officials are designated at each port to thoroughly fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas all importations of nursery stock that may be entered, but the government assumes no risk or responsibility for loss or damage by reason of such fumigation. Entries are not permitted at other ports than those named above.

The general tariff laws of the Dominion impose a duty of three cents on each budded or improved fruit or shade tree and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent on shrubbery imported from the United States, but seedling stock for grafting and florists' stock in general are admitted free of duty.

There is a large and growing demand for nursery stock in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and the supply, notwithstanding the tariff, should come largely from the United States, as trees and shrubs propagated in the Northwest States are better adapted to this climate than those produced elsewhere.

Chief Constructor F. T. Bowles today issued instructions for the construction at the Brooklyn navy yard of a section of a battleship resembling the broadside above the water line and the protective deck of the Iowa. This structure will be taken to Sandy Hook, where it will be used in important tests of the Gathmann process. This is a process of firing high explosives from a specially made gun of 18-inch caliber, which has been under construction at Bethlehem, Pa. There is great opposition to the system on the part of naval and army ordnance officers, none of whom seems to be in favor of the method. The firing will enable a comparison with the regular army guns of 12-inch caliber, and the results will determine the relative advantages of the Gathmann and the army system.

Getting Ready to Test the Gathmann Gun.

Further extensions of the rural free delivery service were ordered today by Postmaster General Smith, the service to begin on May 15. A route twenty-five miles long, covering an area of thirty-three square miles and having a population of 540, will be established at Hillsboro, Henry County, Ia. In Kansas the service will be established at Onega, Pottawattamie County. It will be fifty-seven miles long, covering an area of sixty-eight square miles, and will have a population of 1,005. This service will also be given to the residents in the vicinity of Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Mich. A route fifty-three miles long, covering an area of sixty-four square miles and having a population of 1,449, will be established at that place.

Rural Free Delivery in Two States.

Representative Boutell of Chicago had a brief conference this afternoon with the Secretary of War in regard to the appointment of Second Lieutenants. The Secretary has been busy for some time going over the records of the applicants. He is weeding out the most undesirable candidates so as to secure the best available timber for the army. Mr. Boutell was informed that it would be some little time before the appointments would be announced, and that Illinois would fare pretty well in the distribution of commissions.

Illinois Asks Places in the Regular Army.

Makes Tests to Avoid Smoke.

The Independent Electric company was using a new kind of coal under its boilers at 126 Washington street yesterday as the result of complaints against the smoke. The company has $500 in fines hanging over it for violating the smoke ordinance and Chief Smoke Inspector Schubert is watching the machinery in the basement as security for the fines.

DAKOTA DIVORCE NOT ATTACKED.

Supreme Court Decision Merely Holds That State Laws Must Be Observed.

REGULAR DECREES GOOD.

Questions of Legal Domicile and Jurisdiction Dealt with Specifically.

THREE CASES ARE CITED.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—The written opinion of Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court on the divorce cases passed on by the court last Monday became available today, thus affording the first opportunity for inspection of Justice Gray's language.

Two of the three decisions were based on the fact that the divorces had not been obtained according to the laws of the State where suits were brought, and were invalid for that reason. The decisions do not question in any way the validity of divorces in any State when obtained according to the laws of the State where suit is brought.

Of the three cases decided only one, that of Streitwolf vs. Streitwolf, dealt with a Dakota divorce case. In that case the husband, a resident of Brunswick, N. J., had visited North Dakota for three weeks in May, 1897, and in August of that year returned and instituted his suit for divorce three days after his arrival the second time, never having mentioned his May visit to any of his friends or relatives in the East.

Ruling in Dakota Divorce.

The decision in this case, aside from the recital of the history of it, was brief, being in the following words:

"The law of North Dakota requires a domicile in good faith of the libellant for ninety days as a prerequisite to jurisdiction of a case of divorce. The facts in evidence warranted, and, indeed, required the finding that the husband had no bona fide domicile in the State of North Dakota when he obtained a divorce there, and it is not pretended that the wife had an independent domicile in North Dakota, or was ever in that State. The court of that State, therefore, had no jurisdiction."

The other case in which an outside decree was negatived was that of Bell vs. Bell, the parties to which resided in Erie County, N. Y. The case originated in 1894, and the husband, Frederick Bell, resisted the wife's proceeding in the Supreme Court of Erie County for divorce with a decree of divorce which he claimed to have secured from her in a Pennsylvania court. The wife charged that this decree was fraudulent, and the court sustained the charge, holding that Bell never had resided in Pennsylvania.

Granting State Must Have Jurisdiction.

Sustaining that decree, Justice Gray said:

"The question in this case is of the validity of the divorce obtained by the husband in Pennsylvania. No valid divorce from the bond of matrimony can be decreed on constructive service by the courts of a State in which neither party is domiciled. And by the law of Pennsylvania every petitioner for a divorce must have had a bona fide residence within the State for one year next before the filing of the petition. Therefore, the court in Pennsylvania had no jurisdiction of the husband's suit for divorce, because neither party had a domicile in Pennsylvania, and the decree of divorce was entitled to no faith and credit in New York or in any other State."

The only case of the three in which the court sustained the decree was that of Atherton vs. Atherton. In that case the record showed that the Athertons had resided in Kentucky, but that the wife deserted her husband and returned to her home in New York. The husband brought suit in Kentucky, his lawyer notifying or attempting to notify Mrs. Atherton of the action by sending her a copy of his petition through the mail. The New York courts held the decree to be invalid, but the decision was overruled.

Process Legal in Kentucky Case.

Justice Gray said: "In this case the divorce in Kentucky was by the court of the State which had been the undoubted domicile of the husband, and which was the only matrimonial domicile of the husband and wife. The single question to be decided is the validity of the divorce, granted after such notice had been given as was required by the statutes of Kentucky." Continuing, the court held that there had been due compliance with the law, even though Mrs. Atherton had failed to receive the letter inclosing a copy of the petition for divorce.

Justice Gray then concludes that, as the proceeding was regular, the decree is entitled to as great credit by the courts of the State of New York as it receives in Kentucky.

MAKES APPEAL FOR O. M. CARTER

Counsel for Imprisoned Captain Asks Supreme Court to Strike Brief of Solicitor Richards from Record.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—In the United States Supreme Court today J. M. Wilson, representing Oberlin M. Carter, filed a motion for the court to strike from its files the brief of Solicitor General Richards in that case as "scandalous and irrelevant." This motion is based upon the assertion that the Solicitor General goes outside of the record in his brief.

Taking up the Solicitor General's brief, he says: "The Solicitor General, in his brief in opposition, has taken occasion to make some broad assertions in regard to the guilt of Captain Carter not based upon any matters appearing in the record, but apparently based upon matters appearing in some other proceeding, and also, upon his own allegations that the government had discovered evidence which would demonstrate that Carter and others had defrauded the government of $2,160,159; and that Carter had personally attended to the division of this money.

"In view of this broad denunciation of Captain Carter by the Solicitor General, upon assertions of facts not found in any record to which Captain Carter was in anywise a party, I trust that I may state that Captain Carter denies the truth of these statements, asserts that he is innocent of the offense with which the Solicitor General charges him, and that he is ready, willing, and anxious to try the question as to whether he is or is not guilty of having conspired against the government and embezzled its moneys before any civil tribunal."

The court took the motion under advisement.

SNOW SLIDE HITS LOCOMOTIVES

Two Engines on Colorado and Northwestern Road, Which Had Gone Ahead to Buck Snow, Are Destroyed.

Boulder, Colo., April 18.—On the Colorado and Northwestern road two engines which had been attached to a passenger train coming from Ward to Boulder, and due here at 4:10 this afternoon, were struck by a snowslide and hurled into the chasm below. Four trainmen were killed. None of the bodies has been recovered.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building THE TRIBUNE business office will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial rooms will also be at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, but the office of the managing editor, the city editor, and all the news departments of the paper will be at 126 to 132 Market street, where the mechanical work of the paper, such as typesetting, printing, and mailing, will be done.

Our Hats are getting scattered all over town; $3.50 Derbys and Fedoras. We find lots of men who are willing to pay $5, are willing to save $1.50 when they can do it without sacrificing style and quality.

Here are the styles of three leading makers to choose from; your fancy as well as your head can be quickly fitted.

Like our handsome new Spring Overcoats and Suits, it's a good thing all around, this money-saving in buying where you're sure of satisfaction in style, quality and service.

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ALL BANKERS IN LEROY.

CITIZENS BUY THE STOCK OF AN INSTITUTION GIVEN TO YALE.

Nearly Every Man in the Little Town with the Price of a Share Becomes Owner in the Lampson Bequest to the Eastern College—Other Embarrassing Gifts to Old Eli It Has Found Difficulty in Disposing Of to Advantage.

New Haven, Conn., April 18.—[Special.]—Yale University in a few days formally will start nearly all the residents of Leroy, N. Y., in the banking business, and, at the same time, free itself of a financial institution which has been something of an elephant on its hands.

The bank came into the possession of the university as a bequest of the eccentric millionaire, William Lampson, who owned practically all the $100,000 stock, and who died five years ago. The settlement of the estate has been protracted, and Yale's interests have been looked after by former Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell, but what to do with the bank has been a problem that has kept the university administrators worried. A proposition to turn the bank over to the people of Leroy was made and acted on, and finally is on the point of being carried into effect.

Wilbur Smallwood, for many years President of the concern, has been making the negotiations, and has succeeded in selling the stock to the inhabitants of the town in such small lots that hardly a man in the place with the price of a share in cash has failed to become one of the stockholders. No combination of shares having a controlling interest can be made without including hundreds of holders, so that the institution, under the new regime, is to be happily named the Citizens' Bank of Leroy.

Ex-University as a Gift.

Another embarrassing bequest that came to Yale at Mr. Lampson's death was Ingham University.

This was established in Leroy about twenty years ago and never flourished. The founders were disappointed in not securing substantial endowments, and the institution quickly ran into debt. To pay its professors' salaries it was obliged to borrow money of Mr. Lampson, who grew more and more cramped, gradually dismissed its professors, and cut down its expenses to the smallest possible degree. At last one professor was teaching everything, from trigonometry to Sanscrit, and the struggle of the institution for existence was seen to be so unequal that the trustees decided to shut up shop. The university's windows were bolted and Mr. Lampson's mortgage was foreclosed. From that day to this the lecture rooms and recitation halls of Ingham University, as it has been known, have been shut. Its dormitories have been used for boarding houses or have been leased as family tenements, and the rents have gone toward the Lampson estate.

The Yale authorities will make no answer when asked what disposition they intend to make of the university. Rumors have been current that they will turn it into a strong Yale preparatory school. There have been strong requests for Yale to take such action, as the university stands high in that part of New York State, and its influence could be substantially extended by a Yale academy near Rochester. It is generally believed that this will be the final disposition of Ingham University. The founders would much prefer to see it put to this use than to see it turned into city real estate, its dormitories made into flats, and its laboratories and lecture rooms into stores.

Other Eccentric Bequests.

Yale has received some other bequests the last few years which vie in picturesqueness with the gifts at a minister's donation party. If the same restrictions were placed upon a university which custom imposes upon the clerical recipient of bounties Yale would have been embarrassed many times. To sell a gift would be reprehensible for a clergyman. For a university it is deemed not only proper but is expected. This is the difference which has many times saved Yale from going into the banking, the farming business, and into all the professions.

Good Roads Exhibition at Flossmoor.

A piece of completed road just constructed under the auspices of the National Good Roads association and the Illinois Central's good roads train, fully made up and loaded for its trip through the South, will be on exhibition from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. at Flossmoor Saturday, April 20. Take Illinois Central suburban trains leaving Chicago 6:35, 9:20, and 10:40 a. m., 12 noon, 1:20, 2:40, and 4 p. m. Convenient returning trains.

MUNYON'S

WITCH-HAZEL SOAP

MAKES THE SKIN SOFT AS VELVET

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap has won the general favor of the public because every promise made for it has been kept. IT DOES make the skin soft as velvet. IT DOES soften the roughest hands. IT DOES improve any complexion, no matter how fair. IT DOES cure chapped hands and lips in a night. It is the best toilet soap made, and a most wonderful curative for most skin diseases and facial blemishes. It positively cures chafing and all skin irritations, pimples, blackheads, etc. It cures cuts, wounds, and sores and allays inflammation. It is the best dandruff cure ever made, being found most efficacious in all scalp diseases. A better tonic for the hair was never offered. It stops falling out, gives new vitality and vigor to the roots. Gentlemen find it delightful for shaving. As for baby, every mother who has used this soap says it is a blessing in the nursery. It quickly cures all the skin torments of babyhood. It is simply ideal for tender skins. If you have a skin disease that is due to inactivity of the liver or impurity of the blood, you should use in conjunction with Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap Munyon's Live Cure and Munyon's Blood Cure. The Liver and Blood Cures will make good, rich blood and traces of dull, sallow complexions will soon disappear. The soap may be had at any druggist's, 15 cents a cake for the large size, 5 cents for the small size.

If you have Rheumatism, try Munyon's Rheumatism Cure; if you have a Cold, try his Cold Cure; if you have Dyspepsia, try his Dyspepsia Cure; if you have any Kidney trouble, try his Kidney Cure; if you have Constipation, try his Constipation Cure. Munyon has a specific remedy for most every disease; mostly 25 cents. Munyon's Inhaler cures Catarrh, Asthma, Grip, Bronchitis, etc. Price, $1 (including all medicines).

Munyon's Doctors Are Free.

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THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

PASSES BILL TO CHANGE TAX LAW.

House Adopts Kopf Measure Regulating Boards of Assessors and Review.

GIVES EXPLICIT RULES.

Adjournment Resolution Held for Reconsideration on Eve of Day Decided On.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Springfield, Ill., April 18.

Mr. Kopf in the House today called up and had passed his bill amending the law governing Boards of Assessors and Review. The bill provides that in valuing real estate the value of lands and improvements shall be separately fixed, and shall be set down in separate columns, and the Assessors instructed not to change the valuation of any real estate or improvements in any year except the year of general assessment, except where there has been injury to, alteration in, or addition to the improvements thereon since the 1st of April in the preceding year, and prior to the 1st of April in the current year, or where damage has resulted.

The bill also provides that if at any time before judgment the Assessor shall discover an error of mistake in any assessment of any real or personal property he shall issue a certificate setting forth the nature thereof and the cause which operated to produce such error, and this certificate, when properly introduced by the Board of Review, may be used in evidence in any court.

The bill provides that complaints shall be filed with the Board of Review on or before the 1st day of August. The board is given the right to correct errors in the valuation of real or personal property after they have given notice to the Board of Assessors certifying to the amendment, and giving the Assessor an opportunity to be heard on the proposed change. The board is also required to give notice to the persons or corporations affected before they increase any assessment. All complaints of errors in the assessment shall be in writing and docketed in books kept for that purpose, which shall always be open to public inspection.

The bill also gives the Board of Review the right to issue certificates of error discovered at any time before judgment, which, when properly indorsed by the Board of Assessors, may be used in any court as evidence.

Mr. Lichtenberger called up a measure which prohibits corporations from insuring their employés against accident in other corporations. The bill was on the order of second reading and it provoked a lively battle. Lichtenberger, however, was insistent on the goodness of his bill and finally got it into third reading.

Favor Drainage Inquiry.

The Senate Committee on Waterways and Drainage today decided to make a favorable report on Senator Galligan's resolution for an investigation. Senators Galligan and Mahoney spoke in favor of the resolution. Senator Chapman opposed it. Senator Gardner said that he favored the resolution, but he had been asked not to vote against it and would do so. Senator Milchrist opposed the resolution on general principles. The vote on the resolution was yeas 7, nays 4.

Holds Up Adjournment Motion.

The House this morning concurred in the Senate resolution for sine die adjournment for the 3d of May. Before it should be tied up on a motion to reconsider it was shot over into the Senate. Nobody seemed to know the reason for this unprecedented haste. Speaker Sherman exercised the right of stoppage in transit, as it were, and it was brought back to the House. A motion to reconsider was entered by Cole of Henry and made a special order for the 3d day of May. This is done by way of precaution. As long as there is a chance for reapportionment the Legislature will remain in session. It may be necessary to extend the time a day or two, but from present indications the 3d day of May will wind up the session.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a Congressional bill, and Andrews of Winnebago would not vote for it because it put Winnebago and La Salle County in the same Congressional district. The Lorimer people here tonight express a wish that Herts, Lorimer, and Pease and the whole outfit be brought here again, so as to demonstrate to the Republicans the truth of their claim that Hertz did the juggling which made the bill inimical to their interests and provoked their opposition.

Business Done in House.

A House bill extending the provisions of the small parks bill to the Town of Lake View was sent to second reading, and so was the committee bill which is a substitute for the Senate bill repealing the Case garnishment law.

At the morning session a number of bills were passed, most of them making appropriations for the State institutions. Among the more prominent measures of a general nature which the House sent to the Senate was a bill offered by Brown of Randolph enabling the Secretary of State to have the names of defunct corporations expugned from the record, and a bill by Jandus of Cook preventing the sale and assignment of wages and salaries of municipal employés and officers.

Mr. Allen sent to third reading after a fight his bill designed to prevent the establishment of cold storage warehouses within two miles of the limit of prohibition towns.

Township Consolidation Called Up.

Mr. Pendarvis called up his bill for township consolidation, which was on the order of third reading. The bill provides that in all townships lying wholly within any city of more than 50,000 population all the powers vested in such townships shall be exercised by the City Council of such city, including all the powers vested in the town meetings and the Boards of Auditors of such townships.

The bill further provides that the City Clerk of such city shall be ex-officio Town Clerk of each of such townships, and the Treasurer of the county in which such city lies shall be ex-officio Collector and Supervisor of each of such townships. Such City Clerks and County Treasurers shall not maintain any separate offices as such township officers.

The bill abolishes the offices of Highway Commissioners and Assessors. It provides for the adoption of the provisions of the act by a vote of the people, and carries an emergency clause. The bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

The House sent to the Senate an amendment to the law relating to the partition of real estate by requiring immediate action on reports of sales or objections to such report.

Senate Works on Bills.

The Senate was in session for three or four hours today transacting routine business. It advanced to second reading a great number of bills, among the more important being that of May of Cook, providing for the election of members of the Chicago Board of Education and revising the school law of that city.

The Senate advanced to third reading a bill offered by Senator Humphrey of Cook, requiring the Board of Local Improvements to make reports on work in course of construction. It passed Senator McKenzie's bill permitting trustees to invest trust funds in stocks and bonds. The inheritance tax bill was recalled to second reading and amended so that it only exempts from the inheritance tax bequests for religious, educational, and charitable purposes. It was then sent to third reading.

The Senate sent to the House Senator Alive bill punishing those found guilty of extortion by threat, Senator McCloud's bill permitting the City of Chicago to build sidewalks by special taxation, Senator Fowler's bill denying the privilege of the parole law to persons convicted of kidnaping, and Senator Humphrey's bill making mortgages and trust deeds negotiable instruments.

Among the more important bills advanced to third reading were the following: The House bill, Church's, appropriating $5,000 to bring the Dorothea from Philadelphia to Chicago; Committee on Municipalities' bill authorizing bonds for small parks in Chicago; Senator Milchrist's bills to authorize small parks in Chicago; Senator Humphrey's bill providing for appeals from Boards of Review; and Senator May's bill defining lodging-houses under the election law.

The Senate Committee on Elections has reported in a voluminous way that Senator Alden, Democrat from the Twenty-eighth District, is entitled, according to a recount of the ballots, to his seat, defeating Bollinger, Republican by a majority of thirty votes. The report declares that Bollinger, on the face of the returns, was justified in making the contest, and that he acted in good faith. The House Committee on Appropriations approved an item of $150,000 for a National Guard armory and museum on ground to be donated by citizens of Springfield in the vicinity of the Statehouse.

In its present condition the bill is finding many friends in legislative circles. The citizens of Springfield will donate to the State a block of ground, with the exception of two lots, in the block already owned by the State. The State officers unanimously indorse the bill.

Orders of House Committees.

The House committee on sanitary affairs has ordered a favorable report on Mr. Carmody's bill providing for State inspection of butterine and ice cream factories. The same committee approved a bill by Bennett of Grundy declaring that soda water sirup shall be kept in glass, porcelain, or granite ware containers. The Senate Committee on Waterways and Drainage, after an extended fight, decided to approve Senator Peter F. Galligan's resolution for an investigation of the Chicago drainage district's affairs. The Senate Committee on Municipalities ordered a favorable report on Senator Humphrey's bill permitting municipal ownership of light and power plants in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

Among other bills which received indorsement by the committees tonight are the following:

By Osgood of Cook, providing for taking appeals from orders granting new titles in courts of record and giving county boards the right to fix the compensation of stenographers employed by the Judges of the Superior Courts.

By Pendarvis of Cook, reducing the number of trustees of the Chicago Sanitary District from nine to four, and providing for their appointment by the Governor, and that two shall come from each political party.

The House Committee on Revenue tonight ordered a favorable report on Representative Graft's constitutional amendment resolution providing that the Legislature abolish the State Board of Equalization, and shall institute a system of local assessments, based on the needs of the various counties. The committee also ordered a favorable report on Representative Milner's bill, which provides that the State Board of Equalization shall equalize taxes only for State purposes and that other taxes shall be based on the assessment made by the local Assessors.

Discuss Street Car Measures.

The House Committee on Municipal corporations held another secret session on the street car commission bill this evening. Nothing definite was done, and action on the bill was again postponed until next Tuesday.

Previous to the secret session of the committee Henry Wampole of Chicago appeared before the committee to ask for the adoption of the Kettering street car bill. This measure provides that franchises hereafter granted shall contain a provision limiting the profits of the company to 10 per cent of its actual investment and requiring it to pay all excess to the city.

Mr. Wampole said he represented John Castleman of Chicago, who was ready to build street railways in Chicago on these terms. "The money for the investment, he said, would be furnished by Eastern capitalists, but he declined to say who they were. Mr. Castleman was called before the committee, but he refused to give the names of the capitalists who desired to build the road, although he was closely cross-questioned by Representative Benjamin Mitchell. No action was taken on the bill.

Argue Warehouse Bill.

The House Committee on Warehouses listened to arguments upon Mr. Montelius' bill amending the law governing public warehouses by prohibiting public warehousemen from becoming buyers of grain. Charles Counselman, a public warehouseman of Chicago, appeared before the committee in defense of the present law and made a lengthy argument against the bill, proposing an amendment. Ex-Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton, ex-Representative Herron, and W. S. Barber of Chicago all spoke in behalf of the bill. A subcommittee of seven, with Mr. Abbott as chairman, was authorized to visit the public warehouses in Chicago and investigate as to the methods of handling grain in those institutions. The bill was referred to the same subcommittee.

The Committee on Municipalities reported favorably Senator Albertsen's bill authorizing City Councils to permit the construction of bridges across alleyways.

The Senate Committee on Fish and Game took favorable action on a bill prohibiting the hunting of squirrels from Dec. 1 to July 1, and the hunting of ducks from Dec. 1 to Aug. 1.

Yates Makes More Appointments.

Governor Yates sent to the Senate another bunch of appointments, as follows:

F. W. Menke of Adams County, a trustee of the Central Hospital for the Insane, to succeed James A. Glenn of Cass County, term expired.

Lawrence E. Sunderland of Wayne County, a trustee of the Southern Hospital for the Insane, to succeed Samuel Hastings of Alexander County, term expired.

Nathaniel Cohen of Champaign County, to succeed himself as a member of the State Board of Fish Commissioners.

Sylvester O. Spring of Peoria, a trustee of the Illinois Asylum for the Incurable Insane, to succeed F. W. Menke of Adams County, resigned.

The only appointment of particular importance is that of Nat Cohen for Fish Commissioner, as he is particularly well qualified for the position he has filled for years.

WALKER AGAINST POLICE BOARD

Acting Mayor Says Idea of a Commission Is Not Based on Chicago's Needs.

In speaking of the proposition to put the control of the Police department of Chicago in a commission to be elected by the people Acting Mayor Walker last evening said:

"I do not think the people would approve of any such plan, and I am certain it would not work well in practice. Chicago has had one experience with a police commission, and it was not such as to induce the citizens to repeat the experiment.

"The result of the appointment of Police Commissioners would be to divide the responsibility for such abuses as may exist in the department and make their correction more difficult. As things now are the Mayor is held responsible for whatever happens in the department, and although I think most of the criticism which has been leveled against Mayor Harrison of late has been unjust, still the fact it has been made demonstrates that the people look to him as the head of the department and are disposed to hold him responsible for whatever there is in it they do not like.

"With a commission of three men in charge, however, no one of them could be held to account, and there would be a division of responsibility, which would be harmful to the department."

OBITUARY.

HULET SMITH, Chicago, a pioneer marble manufacturer, and a resident of the city for fifty years, died on Wednesday at the residence of his daughter, at 426 West Randolph street, at the age of 88 years. He came to Chicago originally from New Jersey.

COMMANDER CHARLES O. ALLIBONE of the gunboat Wilmington died of heart disease yesterday at Cavite, P. I. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the naval academy from New Jersey in 1863.

JOSEPH BULLOCK SIMRALL, aged 57 years, former Mayor of Lexington, Ky., and member of the Eighth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry under General John Morgan, died at Lexington yesterday of paralysis.

INVENTOR OF THE "PORK AN' " TABLOID.

Mrs. Louie Osborne Ferson, who lives with her mother and her sister, Dr. Grace Osborne, at the Virginia Hotel, studied languages at Vassar, and took honors in philosophy at Wellesley. There she invented an army ration, made up of pork and beans. The ration is baked into a thin, dark-colored biscuit, four inches long and two inches wide. It is seasoned to taste, and is declared to be as palatable as it is nourishing. Lieutenant Evelyn B. Baldwin, director of the Baldwin - Zeigler polar expedition, and himself an inventor of condensed foods, has ordered 30,000 pounds of the new ration for his arctic trip. Mrs. Ferson will go to Washington next week to consult with the army department on a proposition to supply the food to the troops. Nearly all of the Stock-Yards packing - houses have made offers to put up the ration, but Mrs. Ferson intends to retain full ownership of her idea, and is even considering the construction of a factory for producing the article in large quantities. Armour & Co. are putting up the Baldwin consignment. Mrs. Ferson became interested in food problems through the work of her sister, Dr. Grace Osborne, who is a professor of hygiene in the Woman's Medical College. The two women worked out the relative values of all kinds of nutritive substances, and pork and beans were found to hold first place. The biscuits are the result.

MRS. LOUIE OSBORNE FERSON AND HER ARMY RATION.

MUST SHELTER BAD BOYS.

JUDGE TUTHILL TALKS OF BILL BEFORE LEGISLATURE.

Declares Harvey B. Hurd's Measure Must Pass or Juvenile Court Act Will Fail—Site Is Promised and Jurist Declares Illinois Has a Great Opportunity to Take Advantage of Present Conditions — Many Reform Organizations Are Interested.

"We must have a home for delinquent boys or the Juvenile Court act will fail. It is a violation of the law to send boys to the John Worthy School. It is the bridewell, and therefore a prison. Besides, it is inadequate and incapable of accommodating the delinquent boys and the prisoners who are committed to it."

Judge Tuthill of the Juvenile Court expressed himself thus forcibly yesterday. He had just returned from Springfield, where he had gone with the other members of the committee of the Illinois Conference of Charities to speak before the legislative committee having ex-Judge Harvey B. Hurd's bill for a home for delinquent boys. The committee conferred also with Governor Yates, who commended the measure.

Grand Chance for the State.

"It is the greatest opportunity the State has had for the establishment of a new institution," said Judge Tuthill. "We have the promise of 500 acres of land within twenty-five miles of Chicago for a site if the measure becomes a law. Either it must pass or the juvenile law is a failure. The State possesses no place to which it can send its delinquent boys. The trustees of Pontiac School turned back $100,000 last year from their appropriation. This was saved by the juvenile court law. They asked for an appropriation of $60,000 for cottages. Delinquent boys cannot be sent there and we are seeking a place for them. It must be under the supervision of the State and we went to Springfield with indorsements from every County Judge who is familiar with the situation."

Scope of the Measure.

The measure in behalf of which the committee went to Springfield was drawn by Mr. Hurd, who was one of the framers of the Juvenile Court law. It provides for an appropriation of $100,000, of which $50,000 is to be devoted to a new building, $25,000 to the furniture, and $25,000 to the maintenance of the school the first year. The appropriation is based on the understanding that a site containing 320 acres be given by citizens. The act provides for the appointment of three trustees by the Governor, who shall agree on the site, which must be approved by the Governor. The bill is approved by Governor Yates and Speaker Sherman, and has been recommended for passage by the Educational and Reformatory committee, but it is feared by the framers that the time is so short the act will not pass.

Besides Judge Tuthill the members of the committee who went to Springfield were:

Harvey B. Hurd.
Mrs. Lucy L. Flower.
D. B. Hurley, President of the State Conference of Charities.
Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Rockford.
Mrs. H. C. McMullen, President of the Mothers' Club of Illinois.
B. E. Sunny, Chicago Commercial club.
Mrs. Henry T. Ralney, Carrollton.
Judge Lovett, Peoria.
Ephraim Banning, State Board of Charities.

Mr. Hurd's measure is one in which the Commercial club also is interested in a way. Some time ago the club agreed to raise $125,000 for the enlargement of the John Worthy School, or for its removal, provided the city would give $75,000. It is asserted that since the city has no money for this purpose the club is prepared to aid the State in the establishment of an institution on the lines suggested by Mr. Hurd's bill.

ENGINE COMBINE TALK REVIVED.

Report in Milwaukee That the E. P. Allis Company Will Head New $25,000,000 Consolidation.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 18.—It is reported here that the five largest stationary engine manufacturing companies in the United States are to be consolidated into one gigantic combine, with a capital of $25,000,000.

The E. P. Allis company of this city, it is said, will head the list. The other companies which are expected to be included in the new corporation are the Pennsylvania Iron Works company of Philadelphia, the Gates Iron Works company of Chicago, the Fraser & Chalmers company of Chicago, and the Dixon Manufacturing company of Scranton, Pa.

These reports are a revival of those which have been circulating over the country for the last two years, but the fact that the negotiations have progressed so far that even the names of the proposed officers can be given indicates the advanced stage of the deal.

MISS SARTORIS IS ENGAGED.

Granddaughter of U. S. Grant Announced as Betrothed to Archibald Balfour of London.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sartoris today announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Vivian Sartoris, who is now visiting relatives in England, to Archibald Balfour of London. No date has been set for the wedding, which is expected to take place in this city next autumn. Miss Vivian Sartoris is the eldest daughter and second child of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and a granddaughter of General Ulysses S. Grant. Her present visit to England only dates from the early spring, when she went abroad to join her young sister, Miss Rose May Sartoris, who has been with their English relatives for the last year.

WANT ALL GUESTS LISTED

PART OF LODGING-HOUSE LAW HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Broader Act, Making Hotels Subject to Its Provisions, Demanded to Meet the Supreme Court's Decision That the Present Statute Is Class Legislation—Efforts Being Made to Have General Assembly Pass a New Bill at This Session.

Broader legislation to supplant the lodging-house law, sections of the latter being declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court at Springfield yesterday, may be passed by the present General Assembly. Efforts to secure a new law were begun immediately following the decision of the court.

If successful in securing action from the Legislature this year, the advocates of lodging-house regulation will obtain an act to make it obligatory upon hotels and lodging-houses of every character to register their guests or inmates with the Election Commissioners. Such an act, it is held, not only would remove the features which made the old law class legislation but would make it possible to give it an effective enforcement. Hotels being exempt from the provisions of the present law, it has been possible for some lodging-houses to evade it. This also caused the Supreme Court to hold the law unconstitutional as being class legislation.

Part of Law Unconstitutional.

The opinion given yesterday was in the case of J. A. Bailey against the People. It declared unconstitutional section 16 of the amendatory act of April 21, 1899, to the general act to create a State Board of Health. The section, known as the "lodging-house enactment," is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for more than six persons to occupy the same room for sleeping purposes in any such lodging-house, and no room in such lodging-house shall be occupied for sleeping purposes which does not contain 400 cubic feet or more of space for each person sleeping therein at the same time."

While this provision of the law related to the sanitary regulation of lodging-houses, it is held that, this being declared unconstitutional, the provisions guarding against election frauds fell with it. To make the law a safeguard against fraudulent voting, it was said that hotels as well as lodging-houses should be required to register the names of guests. This would prevent a lodging-house from evading the law by assuming the ground that it was a hotel.

"To make the law effective it will have to be broad enough to compel the registration of all persons who live any place but in their own house," said Judge Carter. "There is nothing to fear from the large hotels, but some of the lodging-houses evade the law by claiming to be hotels. The need for a broader law has been felt for some time."

In accordance with the provisions of the law 489 lodging-house proprietors registered the names of residents of their houses before the last election. While this was known not to represent all the houses falling under the regulations, it was the largest registration which had been secured. The law has been fought by Democratic leaders in the First and Eighteenth Wards, where the lodging-house vote is large.

Reverses the Lower Court.

In the case in which a decision was given J. A. Bailey, the keeper of a lodging-house in Custom House court, was fined $25 for violation of the law. He appealed to the Criminal Court, where he was fined $100 and costs. The case then was taken to the Supreme Court. In concluding the decision the court said:

"The public health is less endangered by a cleanly and well-conducted lodging-house than by a filthy, ill-managed, disease-breeding hotel or boarding-house. The lodging of more than six persons in any one room in a clean lodging-house cannot be condemned from a sanitary point of view any more than the lodging of a like number of guests in any one room in a hotel or boarding-house."

The judgment of the lower court was reversed.

MINERS GO TO MAKE TROUBLE.

Six Hundred Armed Men Start from Southern Indiana to Urge Kentuckians to Strike.

Evansville, Ind., April 18.—About 600 coal miners gathered from southern Indiana points left here by steamboat for Eastwood Landing Ky., tonight to endeavor to close down the Union mines in western Kentucky. The first point to which their attention will be directed is Sebree, which is about two miles from the point of landing.

The miners are said to be armed, and go with provisions to last several days. Trouble is feared.

A dispatch from Earlington, Ky., tonight states that preparations are being made at Sebree and other points to handle the invaders, and 100 citizens from different parts of Hopkins County were summoned on the Sheriff's posse.

Treasure Found in Old Well.

El Paso, Tex., April 18.—[Special.]—At Guadalajara, workmen unearthed $12,000 in old Spanish coins and silver bullion weighing out over $100,000 yesterday. The coin was dated 1808, and was found with the silver bullion at the bottom of an old well which had been covered up and forgotten.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building THE TRIBUNE business office will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial rooms will also be at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, but the offices of the managing editor, the city editor, and all the news departments of the paper will be at 128 to 132 Market street, where the mechanical work of the paper, such as typesetting, printing, and mailing, will be done.

STEEL WORKERS NOT TO STRIKE.

Agreement Reached Between Mill Operators and Discontented Men.

ALL CONFESS MISTAKE.

Formal Compact Signed, Leaving Situation Practically as Before.

UNION NOT RECOGNIZED.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—There will be no strike in the plants of the American Sheet Steel company. The trouble in the Dewees wood plant in McKeesport last week and which for a time threatened to cause a general strike of all union iron and steel workers in the country has been settled in an amicable manner. The members of the General Executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers held a long session today.

Both Sides Sign Agreement.

The following agreement was drawn up and signed at 7 o'clock this evening:

"We have discovered, after a careful examination of the points at issue, that, as usual, mistakes and misunderstandings underlie the trouble at McKeesport, and we reach the conclusion that it will be to the advantage of all parties concerned to start the Woods mill with the old employés next Monday, April 22, 1901.

"And it is further agreed that the contract with reference to working conditions in the mill and scale matters shall be observed until July 1, 1901, and in the meantime Mr. Smith and Mr. Holloway shall have a meeting to adjust any difficulty which may exist between them

T. J. SHAFFER,
"President A. A. I., S. and T. W.
"JOHN JARRETT,
"Secretary-Treasurer A. A. I., S. and T. W.
"JOHN WILLIAMS,
"American Sheet Steel company."

Union Will Continue to Organize.

In explanation of this agreement it was stated that the matter will remain in exactly the same position as before the trouble broke out. The organization of the local of the Amalgamated association among the employés of the mill will be continued, though the company will not recognize it in any way in dealing with the men. The Amalgamated association stated that they did not wish the company to recognize their organization at present and simply asked the company to allow the men to do as they pleased and act with freedom when outside of the mill.

The company officials, on the other hand, say that so long as the local among their men does not try to force recognition and the men work under the personal agreement with them they would not allow any feeling against the men.

Executive Board Goes Home.

At the conclusion of the conference this evening the members of the Executive board departed for their homes, seemingly well pleased that the matter had been settled without an open rupture. There did not seem any disposition on the part of either side of the dispute to claim a victory or the best of the settlement.

More Labor Trouble at McKeesport.

McKeesport, Pa., April 18.—[Special.]—After safely passing through one labor trouble McKeesport has just entered another. At 7:30 o'clock tonight all the hands employed on the McKeesport Connecting railroad struck for a longer dinner hour.

The strikers include the engineers, firemen, and brakemen in the yards of the National tube works, rolling mills, Monongahela blast furnaces, and Monongahela steel works of the National Tube company, numbering about fifty men. The men are all members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The action of the railroad hands may cause the suspension of the entire plant, and this will cause 10,000 men to be thrown out of employment. Up to 9 o'clock tonight the plants were all running.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Bahamas and Cuba, 6 p. m.
For Inagua and Hayti, 12 p. m.
For Central America, except Costa Rica and Guatemala, and for South Pacific ports, via Colon, 12 p. m.
For Hawaii, Japan, China, Corea, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close daily at 9 p. m., up to April 21, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Doric.
For Australia, Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver, B. C., close daily at 9 p. m., up to April 29, for dispatch per S. S. Aorangi.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Becker, Catherine, 47; 4932 Princeton-av., April 17.
Bowers, May, 25; 7306 Langley-av., April 17.
Braun, Rudolph, 56; 1626 Bishop-st., April 17.
Busse, Frank, 51; 33 Edgemont-av., April 18.
Costello, —, 58; 253 S. Wood-st., April 18.
Delaney, James, 32; 642 40th-pl., April 18.
Demetrias, Nicholas, 25; 200 W. Polk-st., April 18.
Dorsey, Fannie, 7; 2133 Clark-st., April 16.
Driscoll, Mary, 67; 6151 Marshfield-av., April 16.
DeGroff, Lucinda, 90; 2423 Prairie-av., April 17.
Eichman, Mildred, 14; 4218 Champlain-av., April 17.
Epstein, Louis, 32; 104 Peoria-st., April 17.
Ettlinger, Simon, 52; 4020 Grand-blvd., April 17.
Fitzgerald, Annie, 31; 1226 Bishop-st., April 16.
Fleming, Thomas, 36; 787 Ogden-av., April 16.
Hansen, Johanan, 33; 459 Fullerton-av., April 16.
Hill, Susan, 76; 1023 Adams-st., April 16.
Johnson, Annie A., 44; 3042 5th-av., April 19.
Kernahan, George, 62; no address given, April 17.
Murray, Wm., 36; 21 Bellflower-pl., April 18.
Metzgar, John, 64; 368 Washburn-av., April 16.
Murdock, Thomas, 84; 883 N. Albany-av., April 17.
McLaughlin, Annie, 31; 2135 N. Oakley-av., April 17.
Melin, Elsa, 5; 1248 Noble-av., April 17.
Meyer, Mark, 65; 3108 Indiana-av., April 17.
Muller, Nellie, 4; 4018 Cottage Grove-av., April 16.
Mottoi, John, 24; 820 Ashland-av., April 17.
McLean, William, 21; 2107 Archer-av., April 17.
Morgan, Mary, 71; 1765 W. 103d-st., April 17.
Neitzel, Wm., 24; 32 25th-st., April 16.
Nicoli, Lizzie, 60; 147 Peoria-st., April 16.
Wisehort, A., 27; 901 N. Clark-st., April 16.
Shafer, Wm., 17; 1412 Taylor-st., April 16.
Schram, Cora, 32; 1704 Hudson-av., April 17.
Seffe, Fredericka, 45; Dunning, Ill., April 16.
Troch, Matilda, 21; 140 Augusta-st., April 16.
Upton, Helen, 20; 736 59th-st., April 17.
Vogel, Bregetta, 71; 3319 State-st., April 16.
Van Evory, Elizabeth, 71; 1494 Madison-st., April 16.
Wallace, James, 70; 26 Miller-st., April 16.
Wilson, Walter, 2; 620 Irving-av., April 16.
Wilson, John, 65; 157 North-av., April 17.
Zackerrious, August, 40; 10350 Avenue L, April 17.

DEATHS.

CONLEY—April 18, James H. Conley, beloved husband of Margaret Conley [nee Donahue]. Funeral Saturday at 9 a. m. from his late residence, 1287 Wilcox-av., to Our Lady of Sorrows Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HAINES—At her residence, 610 Jackson-blvd., on Thursday, April 18, Mary V., widow of late George F. Haines. Funeral from Church of Epiphany Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Friends kindly omit flowers.

HOUSER—Edward Franklin Houser, April 17, Eastern Illinois Hospital, tuberculosis, aged 61 years 10 months. Interment Mishawaka, Ind. Sterling (Ill.) papers please copy.

HOLMES—Helen Snow Holmes, wife of Patterson Holmes, April 17. Services at her late residence, 145 Warren-av., Friday, April 19, 2 p. m. Interment at Geneseo, Ill.

HAMILTON—Elizabeth Hamilton, beloved wife of John Hamilton, mother of Ebenezer, Margaret, George, John, James, and Elizabeth Mohler, aged 63 years. Funeral services at 3 o'clock Saturday, at 3749 Dearborn-st.

KEATING—Charles E. Keating, beloved husband of Sarah Keating, née McGinley, and father of John F., Nellie M., and Charles E., and son of Margaret Keating, brother of Joseph Keating, Mrs. Maggie Conlin, and Mrs. Annie Van Pelt; member of Englewood Council No. 2, N. A. U. Funeral from late residence, 29 Pleasant-st., Sunday, April 21, at 10 a. m., to Immaculate Conception Church, by carriages to Calvary.

DEATHS.

LINES—Charles G. Lines, husband of May, son of the late David J. Lines, brother of Frank, and brother-in-law of Mrs. W. M. Palms. Funeral from 214 E. 57th-st., April 19, 2 p. m., to Oakwoods. Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MEYER—Mayo Meyer, beloved husband of Rosalie Meyer and father of Alexander Meyer, Charles, Mrs. William Marks, Mrs. Adolph Kochman, Amelia Mayer, Raphael, Caroline, Bertha, Alfred Jeanne, Adrienne, and Leopold. Funeral from late residence, 3158 Indiana-av., Friday, 9:30 a. m., to Waldheim. Omit flowers. New York papers please copy.

MURPHY—John R. Murphy, husband of Margaret, father of Joan, John R., Michael J., James C. and Frank, and Mrs. J. H. Wolford, April 17, at his residence, 305 E. 46th-st., aged 70 years. Funeral Friday, April 19, at 9:30 a. m., to Holy Angels' Church, Oakwood-blvd. Thence to Calvary by carriages.

McCLURG—At St. Augustine, Fla., April 15, of Bright's disease, Alexander C. McClurg. Funeral at St. James' Episcopal Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts., Friday afternoon, April 19, at 2:30.

RITCHIE—Mary F. Ritchie, aged 68, widow of William C. Ritchie, at her residence, 3127 Hibbard-av., April 18, at 6 p. m. Funeral notice later.

WILLIAMS—Ann J. Williams, widow of Dwight T. Williams, at her home in Geneva, Ill., April 18, in her 81st year. Funeral notice later.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 18. Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Illinois—Fair, warmer Friday. Saturday fair, fresh north to east winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 18, 8 p. m.	Weather.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation in hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.08	62	66	N.		Clear
Albany	30.10	42	48	N.		Clo'dy
Alpena	30.14	40	50	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.04	62	66	N.		Clear
Amarillo	30.00	64	68	S. E.		Clear
Battleford	30.04	42	44	S.		Fair
Bismarck	30.04	42	44	S.		Fair
Buffalo	30.02	40	52	N.	.18	Clo'dy
Boston	30.02	40	50	N.		Clo'dy
Cairo	30.08	54	60	N.	.70	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.04	44	46	S. E.		Clear
Charlotte	30.06	54	64	N.		Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.08	54	64	N.		Clear
Chicago	30.20	34	44	N. E.	.02	Fair
Cincinnati	30.12	48	56	N.	.44	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.10	42	50	N.	.18	Clo'dy
Concordia	30.04	58	66	N.		Clear
Davenport	30.16	44	50	W.		Clear
Denver	30.04	54	60	N.		Fair
Des Moines	30.18	44	50	N.		Clear
Detroit	30.12	40	50	W.	1.12	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.00	58	70	Calm		Clear
Dubuque	30.10	42	48	N.		Clear
Duluth	30.12	34	42	N.		Clo'dy
El Paso	30.02	68	70	W.		Clear
Edmonton	29.90	40	44	N. W.		Clear
Galveston	30.04	68	72	N. W.		Clear
Grand Haven	30.18	34	42	N. W.		Clear
Green Bay	30.20	36	42	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Havre	30.06	40	46	W.		Clear
Helena	29.90	44	50	W.		Clear
Huron	30.16	36	44	N. W.		Fair
Indianapolis	30.14	40	50	N. W.	.20	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.94	70	74	N. W.		Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.04	58	66	N. W.		Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.02	64	68	N. W.		Clear
Los Angeles	30.08	58	64	W.		Clear
Marquette	30.12	34	42	N.	.01	Clear
Memphis	30.02	62	66	N.		Clear
Minnedosa	30.18	32	34	W.		Clear
Montgomery	30.04	64	68	W.	.30	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.94	32	36	N.		Clo'dy
Nashville	30.02	52	58	N. W.	.74	Rain
New Orleans	29.94	66	70	N. W.	1.52	Clo'dy
New York City	30.18	42	46	N. W.		Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.08	54	64	N. W.		Clo'dy
North Platte	30.06	44	50	W.		Clear
Oklahoma	30.14	60	66	N.		Clear
Omaha	30.00	52	58	N.		Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.00	32	36	N. W.		Clear
Rapid City	30.00	52	58	N.		Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.04	52	56	W.		Clear
St. Louis	30.16	50	56	N.	.30	Clear
St. Paul	30.24	30	40	W.		Clear
Salt Lake City	30.00	52	58	W.		Clear
Ste. Marie	30.10	34	40	W.		Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.16	46	54	N.	.10	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	56	62	N.	.04	Clear
Vicksburg	30.04	66	70	N.		Clo'dy
Washington	30.06	48	50	N.		Clo'dy
White River	30.20	34	40	N. W.	.12	Clear
Williston	30.00	32	36	N. W.		Fair
Winnipeg	30.28	30	32	W.		Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 37 degrees; 9 a. m., 38; 10 a. m., 39; 11 a. m., 40; 12 m., 40; 1 p. m., 42; 2 p. m., 43; 3 p. m., 40; 4 p. m., 40. Barometer—6 a. m., 30.48; 6 p. m., 29.59.

McVICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee & Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—No Exits.
Last Matinee Tomor

BROOKLYN OFF IN FIRST PLACE.

Three of the National League's Opening Games Prevented by Weather.

ORPHANS ARE NOT IDLE.

Captain Doyle Has His Men Out Practicing at Athletic Park at St. Louis.

LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000	Cincinnati	0	0	....
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	Pittsburg	0	0	....
Chicago	0	0	....	Boston	0	0	....
St. Louis	0	0	....	New York	0	0	....

Games Yesterday.

At Philadelphia—Brooklyn, 12; Philadelphia, 7.

Games Today.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
New York at Boston.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

St. Louis, Mo., April 18.—[Special.]—Brooklyn is off in the lead of the National league pennant race, and tomorrow the teams of Chicago and St. Louis will start in pursuit, opening the season in the West.

The postponement of the opening game because of wet grounds has not slackened the interest of the St. Louis people in the opening struggle, and tonight the prospects for a big opening day are good. The rain ceased before dawn and the day has been clear, bright, and cold. Warmer weather is predicted for tomorrow and everything seems favorable.

There will be a big parade in the morning. The two teams, in uniform, accompanied by club officials, will parade in carriages through the down-town streets, returning to the hotel at 11:30. The game will be called at 3:15, and the teams will line up as follows:

Chicago.		St. Louis.
Childs	2d B.	Burkett
Hartsell	L. F.	Heidrick
Dolan	C. F.	Donlin
Green	C. F.	McGann
Doyle	1st B.	Wallace
Delehanty	2d B.	Ritter
McCormick	S. S.	Kruger
Kling	C.	Ryan
Taylor	P.	Powell

Loftus' Men at Work.

Loftus' men were not idle today. Captain Doyle, fearing his men would get stiff and sore from inaction, determined upon keeping them at work. He secured Athletic Park, and took the train out there for the final practice during the afternoon. The grounds were in fairly good condition, and for almost three hours the men worked hard, then bundled up, and returned to the hotel in a bus.

Doyle then took a squad of his players, whose arms are feeling the effect of the cold weather, to a Turkish bath, where they took a steam bath and a hard massage.

Burkett, who threatened to jump to the American league, will again lead the St. Louis club in batting. Burkett's source of grievances is the rule making a foul a strike. He contended the rule would mitigate against his hitting, and he wanted to play with the American league under the old rules.

Postponements Elsewhere.

New York, April 18.—[Special.]—After a consultation with the official weather man and Superintendent Arthur Bell of the Polo grounds, Secretary Knowles of the New York baseball club called off the game between the Giants and Bostons today. The weather man said it would rain all the afternoon and Superintendent Bell said it had rained in a drizzling way at the Polo grounds since 2 o'clock in the morning, and that the playing field was altogether too wet to play on. The Giants, with Manager Davis in charge, left for Boston by the Fall River line at 5:30 this afternoon.

Cincinnati, O., April 18.—A drizzling rain, accompanied by a cold wind, rendered it impossible to open the baseball season here as scheduled. The Cincinnati-Pittsburg game was postponed until tomorrow.

BROOKLYN TAKES FIRST GAME.

Hanlon's Men Defeat Philadelphia by Heavier Batting—Crowd Gets After "Contract Jumpers."

Philadelphia, Pa., April 18.—[Special.]—Seven thousand people witnessed the opening of the baseball season this afternoon at the National League Baseball Park. The champions from Brooklyn were in fine physical condition, played the better game, and downed the Phillies in an easy manner, with the final score 12 to 7 in their favor.

The game was far nearer the ideal than the day on which it was played. It was filled with plenty of hard hitting, and was comparatively free from errors. Frapped snowflakes for the ball and icebergs for bases would have been appropriate for the players, while oil stoves, ear muffs, and furlined coats would have suited the spectators.

Of the three twirlers the most credit belongs to Dugglesby. Going on the rubber in the first inning with five runs scored by Brooklyn, a man on second and only one out, the youngster had a big handicap to overcome.

"Lefty" Davis and Jimmy Sheckard, both of whom are down on the American league's books as "contract jumpers," were given a roasting by the crowd, the latter's being especially warm. The new rule calling a foul a strike was vigorously objected to by the spectators.

After a band concert and the unfurling of a new flag the teams marched together from the clubhouse and warmed up. Mayor Ashbridge then threw out the first ball and Brooklyn went to bat. The first inning saw Dunn put out of business and the game put on ice for Brooklyn. Davis raised the first ball pitched into Thomas' hands, and then Keeler rapped one into the same territory for two bags. Sheckard walked and Kelley drove Keeler in with a single. McCreery waited on four wide ones, and the bases were filled, to be cleared a moment later by Daly's double to the left field wall. Dahlen's safe hit brought Daly home.

Dunn then went to cover and Dugglesby came on the rubber. Dahlen stole second, Maguire popped a foul to Delaney. Donovan sent Dahlen home with a safe drive. Davis ended the agony by trundling a weak grounder to Dugglesby. The total was six runs.

The Phillies went out in order. Brooklyn tallied one in the second on a triple and out. The Phillies counted three in the third on errors by Davis and Sheckard, a safe hit, and a base on balls. They made three more in the fourth on three singles and a double.

The champions took Dugglesby's measure nicely in the sixth, scoring three runs after two were out. Score:

	R	B	P	A	E		R	B	P	A	E
Brooklyn.						Philad'hia.					
Davis, lf	1	1	2	3	0	Thomas, cf	0	2	4	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Slagle, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Sheckard, 3b	2	1	3	0	0	Delah'ty, 1b	1	2	10	2	0
Kelley, 1b	2	1	5	0	0	Flick, rf	0	1	0	0	0
McCreery, cf	1	1	1	0	0	McF'land, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	2	2	4	3	0	Wolv'n, 3b	1	2	2	2	0
Dahlen, ss	2	2	3	5	0	Dolan, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
McGuire, c	0	1	6	0	0	Cross, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Donovan, p	0	1	0	3	0	Dunn, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Dugglesby, pl	2	1	4	1	0
Totals	12	12	27	12	2	Totals	7	14	27	12	2

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7

Two-base hits—Cross, Dugglesby, Keeler, Kelly, Dahlen, Daly. Three-base hits—McFarland, Flick, McGuire. Stolen bases—Thomas, Dahlen, Kelly. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 4; off Dugglesby, 2. Struck out—By Donovan, 4; by Dugglesby, 2. Time—3:05. Umpire—Colgan.

SOMERS GETS PITCHER LEWIS.

Boston American League Club Induces Crack National League Twirler to Return to the Game.

Boston, Mass., April 18.—[Special.]—The Boston American league club has received another accession in the pitching department by signing the well-known player, Edward M. Lewis, who has been a member of the Boston National league team since 1896. A year ago Lewis announced that he was through with baseball, owing to his studies, but was induced to append his name to a contract and played last season.

He again gave out this year that he had made arrangements concerning his profession of teaching elocution and that he would not play ball any more. This was considered final. The American league club had several interviews with Lewis, and the result was that he finally gave his consent to play with that club, though he cannot join it until the beginning of May.

Last season Lewis pitched twenty-seven games and won 50 per cent of them. The percentage of runs off him was 4.22, and in this respect he ranked sixth in the National league. When seen today Lewis acknowledged he had agreed to give his services to the American league club here. He said he would write to Director Conant of the National league club announcing his intention to play ball, as he promised to do so if he changed his mind. He expressed himself well pleased with his treatment by the National league club, but considered he had a perfect right to sever old connections and form new ones, and it was for that reason he took the present step.

Umpire Jack Sheridan Missing.

Friends of Umpire Jack Sheridan are greatly worried over the condition of the noted baseball official. Yesterday afternoon two of Sheridan's friends called for him at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where Sheridan had been under treatment for nervous prostration, and were given permission to take him out for a walk. While at Milwaukee avenue and Division street Sheridan jumped on a car and eluded his companions. He had not returned up to a late hour last night.

Rival Presidential Amenities.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—[Special.]—President Johnson of the American league has sent President Young of the National league a season pass accompanied by a courteous note inviting the chief of the old league to "go out and root for the new Senators." "Uncle Nick" said he was sorry at not being able to reciprocate.

Death of Ball Player Charles Wright.

New York, April 18.—Charles Wright, 66 years old, an old-time baseball player, died in City Island Hospital tonight of pneumonia.

FAVOR THE OLYMPIAN PROJECT.

Midway Students in Mass-Meeting Adopt Resolutions Supporting Plan to Secure Games for Chicago.

Students at the University of Chicago emphatically declared in favor of the Olympian games yesterday at a mass-meeting in Kent Theater. Speeches were made by Professor Maxime Ingres of the French department, Professor F. W. Shepardson of the history department, and a dozen students, and the sentiment of the meeting was expressed in a resolution drawn up by the University Weekly board and adopted by unanimous vote. This is the resolution:

Whereas, The President of the university and a committee of Chicago citizens are now using everything possible to secure the selection of Chicago as the location for the Olympian games in 1904; be it

Resolved, By the students of the University of Chicago, that we heartily indorse this movement: that we will give what assistance lies in our short within our power; that we will do our part in providing the demonstrations of American college enthusiasm, which the committee plans to make an important feature of the games; that we will make the Olympian games, if held in this city, the occasion of a reunion of the alumni of the university; and will do everything in our power to develop athletes who will win a large share of the events for the University of Chicago in 1904.

Professor Ingres, after speaking of the work already accomplished in raising the funds necessary to the success of the enterprise, said that the enthusiastic indorsement of the students for the plan would go far toward influencing the international committee in Chicago's favor. He said Berlin would be Chicago's greatest rival for the games when the committee met in Prague on May 19, but he thought an American city had the best chance, in view of the fact that American athletes won the greatest number of events at Paris last year.

In speaking of the aid which the students might give to the enterprise, Professor Ingres suggested that the expense of hiring ushers might be obviated if the college men would volunteer their services freely in this capacity. The entertainment of foreign athletes was also suggested, to be taken up by the fraternities and other college clubs. No definite pledges could be made for the future, however, as three-fourths of the present students will not be at the university in 1904.

Professor F. W. Shepardson suggested some characteristically American race be made a feature of the games, as the race to Marathon was a feature of the old Athenian games. As long-distance runners are no longer developed in these days of railroads and telegraph lines, Dr. Shepardson mentioned the possibility of a pony express race, commemorative of the early rapid transit facilities on the plains.

A. A. Bestor, James Sheldon, F. G. Moloney, A. W. Place, and other students also spoke in approval of the Olympian games plan.

SILER'S PUGILISTIC GOSSIP.

Yanger Leaves Tomorrow for Memphis to Tackle Johnnie Richie Monday—Cody and Forbes Matched.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Benny Yanger, who had a warming up gallop with "Turkey Point" Billy Smith at Appleton on Tuesday night, and his manager, John Herts, leave for Memphis tomorrow night. Yanger's mission to Memphis is to engage Johnnie Richie in a twenty-round contest under the auspices of the Phoenix Athletic club on April 22. Richie defeated Young Mowatt several weeks ago and believes he can win over Yanger. He is better posted on the finer points of the game than is Benny, but is outclassed by Yanger in hitting powers. Smith experienced no difficulty in reaching Benny's head on Tuesday night, but when Benny cut loose there was nothing more to the fight.

Paddy Carroll, manager of the Phoenix Athletic club, announced that he had matched Young Mowatt and Buddy Ryan to fight twenty rounds at 128 pounds on April 29. This pair of youngsters met in a six-round contest at the Star Theater last fall, and after a spirited bout Ryan was declared the winner by Referee Hogan.

The decision, while correct, did not meet with the approval of Mowatt's partisans, so Paddy concluded to hook them up for a longer route.

Jack Curley, local matchmaker for Carroll's club, has matched Tom Cody and Harry Forbes to fight twenty rounds at 122 pounds on May 6. Forbes and Cody met in a ten-round bout at Lyons several months ago, and Harry proved an easy winner. Cody, it is said, has improved since then. He is more powerful than Forbes and thinks his chances of winning are better in a long contest. Curley has been requested by Carroll to secure Jack Moffat for Dan Creedon. Dan's victories over Scanlon, Stift, and Handler have made him a big favorite in Memphis, and a contest between him and Moffat ought to draw a large crowd.

Sam Summerfield, on behalf of John Rooney, accepted Diggen's challenge to match Professor Billy Clark, the colored wrestler, against Rooney for $500 or $1,000 a side. Sam wants to bet the larger amount and will talk business as soon as Clark or his manager show the color of their money.

Stift and Tremble Fight a Draw.

Denver, Colo., April 18.—Billy Stift of Chicago and Ben Tremble of San Francisco fought ten rounds to a draw before the Denver Wheel club tonight. Stift was the aggressor throughout, but Tremble's clever blocking and ducking prevented Stift from landing effectively. Tremble frequently sent his right hard to Stift's stomach, and Billy appeared winded several times.

PARKER AND REIN ARE TIED.

Former Defeats Kurtz in the A. A. U. Billiard Tournament—Conklin and Kellogg Play Tonight.

Dr. Harley Parker (230), defeated Kurtz (200), in the Amateur Athletic union handicap balkline tourney at Mussey's last night and tied E. C. Rein for first place. Parker played below his usual speed during the first half of the game, but in his second he averaged nearly 14. Kurtz held Parker pretty even until the spurt came, then he was completely snowed under. The score:

Parker (230)	0	9	11	0	12	0	1	21	12	2	1
	10	13	0	16	9	13	0	0	3	20	19
Total, 230. High run, 48. Average, 5 30-40.											
Kurtz (200)	2	10	0	11	3	0	10	3	0	5	0
	0	5	0	3	1	0	16	9	1	3	0
High run, 19. Average, 2 31-39.											

Conklin (300) and Kellogg (275) play tonight.

JOE MARTIN BEATS DEBOE

THREE-YEAR-OLD MAKES A GAME STRUGGLE AT LAKESIDE.

Six-Furlong Sprint Results in a Victory for the Horse Which Finished Last on Monday—George Lee Proves the Best at a Mile and an Eighth—Easy Victories for the Two-Year-Olds Rud Hynicka and Yana—Races on Other Tracks—Today's Entries.

A March breeze which blew off the lake, combined with a card that afforded no special attraction, resulted in the crowd at Lakeside yesterday being smaller than usual. The racing lacked excitement, there being no close finishes for first money. Three favorites won. W. J. Deboe, one of the beaten favorites, was overweighted. Moroni, another beaten favorite, was sent to the post out of condition. In the remaining race the two horses which ruled as equal favorites met their superior and were beaten.

The opening race brought out five 2-year-olds, and resulted in nothing more than a procession, with Rud Hynicks, the favorite, in front.

The second race promised to be the most interesting of the day, as it brought out W. J. Deboe, Debride, and Joe Martin, with well-adjusted weights, at six furlongs. Deboe, on his victory of Monday, was made a natural favorite, although he was giving away a lot of weight to his rivals, and he is a colt who is not partial to weight at any time. The race resulted in a victory for Joe Martin, who thus showed how much a horse could change between two races, as on Monday he ran last in a field of much poorer horses. Joe Martin rushed at once to the front and led all the way. Deboe, despite his heavy impost and a light boy (Gormely), struggled along gamely, and was only beaten a length. Debride was outrun all the way. On Monday Vititoe rode Joe Martin, who came near falling in the stretch.

Nine selling platers of moderate class ran in the third event, at five and a half furlongs. Ep and C. B. Campbell were equal choices, and both showed early speed. Ep tired in the stretch and finished last. C. B. Campbell was generally mismanaged, and, although he finished strongly, he was caught near the end by Tarsus, a 10 to 1 shot, who won going away from his field, with Campbell second and Cora Havill third.

Moroni, the favorite in the fourth race, ran dully throughout, and Educate, the second choice, won as she pleased. She waited on Emma R. until well in the stretch, and then passed easily to the front.

In the fifth race Yana, the favorite, won in a big gallop from Blue Ridge. The latter was heavily played, as on Tuesday he had easily beaten Lady Blue, who had as easily defeated Yana at Memphis.

In the closing race old George Lee won a spirited contest at a mile and an eighth, coming, as usual, with a rush in the stretch. Chancery finished second and Phidias third. Azim, well played at 5 to 1, was left at the post, through the inexperience of his jockey, Davisson.

Lakeside Summaries April 18.

Weather cloudy; track slow.

First race, 4½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, maidens, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-6	Rud Hynicka, 110 (Cro't)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
9-1	Last Knight, 104 (R. H'n)	4	3½	3½	2½	2½
3-1	Arlean B., 98 (Davisson)	3	2½	2½	3½	3½
4-1	Debride, 110 (Robert)	2	4	4	4	4

Time, 1:00. Prince Valo, 106 pounds; Parnassus, 102, finished as named. Winner, Markiein & Wennhoff's br. c.; by Jim Gore—Florence E. Start good. Won easily. Rud Hynicka outbroke the others. Last Knight showed great gameness.

Second race, 6½ furlongs, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Joe Martin, 121 (Caywood)	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-10	W. J. Deboe, 110 (Gor'y)	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
4-1	Debride, 112 (Robert)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:23 2-5. Dorothy Lee, 105 pounds, also ran. Winner, Mannion & Connell's b. h., by Great Tom—Banner. Start good. Won hand ridden.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-10	Tarsus, 106 (Vititoe)	5	4½	4½	2½	1½
5-2	C. B. Campbell, 100 (Doos)	3	1½	1½	1½	2½
5-1	Cora Havill II., 103 (D'son)	5½	5½	5½	5½	3½
7-1	Ep, 112 (Randle)	1	3½	3½	4	4

Time, 1:12 1-5. Sandy Leland, 100 pounds; Grey John, 105; Hop Scotch, 105; Lady Montrea, 100; Loose Sleeve, 100; Ep, 88, finished as named. Winner, C. Curley & Co.'s b. g., by Lora—Quindora Belle. Start good. Won in a drive. C. B. Campbell should have won.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Educate, 93 [R. Jack'n]	3½	2½	2½	2½	1½
5-1	Emma R., 108 [R. Nar'r]	2½	1½	1½	1½	2½
15-1	Edna Kerr, 104 [Ward]	1½	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:10. Canova, 108 pounds; Moroni, 106; Regez, 85; Birdie D., 97, finished as named. Winner, J. Arthur's ch. f., by Voter—Pateka. Start good for all but Lucy Locket, who refused to break. Won easing up. Blue Ridge acted sluggishly.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-5	George Lee, 108 (Vititoe)	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½
6-1	Chancery, 106 (Burke)	3	3½	3½	2½	2½
4-1	Phidias, 106 (C. Shoker)	1½	1½	1½	2½	3½

Time, 1:58 2-5. Annowan, 107 pounds; Ice, 100; Admetus, 110; Azim, 87; Bright Night, 102, finished as named. Winner, Wallace's b. g., by St. George—Levee. Start fair. Won easily at the end, after an early drive. Newcomb made his move too soon with Annowan. Ice showed quite a bit of speed. Azim got away badly and never had a chance.

Lakeside Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, maidens:

M. L. Rothschild	114	John Drake	111
Red Apple	114	Little Pepper, b. c., by Kantaka—Ellen	
Fred Baker	114		
Mr. Smith	114	H.	111
Detuner	111	Glen Ali	111
Jack G.	111	Duke of Bohemia	111
The Texan	111	If You Dare	111
Remark	111	Phinia Wilcox	100
Lord Lisa	111	Maud Reding	109
Silent Brook	111	Barbara B	109

Second race, 5½ furlongs, selling:

Mark Miles	115	Daisy	108
MacLaren	113	Alienna	106
Irma S.	110	Sallie Regent	106
Avalanche	110	Lucy Saal	107
Carris Davis	110	Bengal	100
Olekma	108	Pencil Me	100
Emma M.	108		

Third race, 5½ furlongs, selling:

Blue Lick	117	Rival Dare	110
Straw Lad	110	Aaron	100
Irish Jewel	110	Audie	98
Jim W.	110	Like View Belle	93
Alice B.	110		

Fourth race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:

Man	110	Miss Canale, blk. f., by Hanover—Pike's Peak	107
Arline D., br. f., by Aloha—Mollis Davis	107	John D., b. c., by The Commoner—Leora	107
Gracchi	107	Hero—Mattie Luck	107
Nimbledown	107	Lampover	102

Fifth race, 1 mile:

Tories	112	Prairie Dog	105
Patroon	112	Valdes	97
The Conqueror II	108		

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling:

Free Hand	110	Star Cotton	100
Frank Ireland	109	Ics	100
Dan Cupid	108	Myth	99
Lady Mother	106	Dr. Grace	96
Vincennes	104	Boomerack	93
Rosavannah	102	Simmonswald	93

Notes of the Tracks.

Lucky Locket's entry will be refused until he is schooled to the barrier.

Bramble Rose's erratic actions at the post have barred her in the future.

G. C. Bennett applied for twenty-five stalls at Worth, and will ship from Memphis next week.

After Joe Martin won his race Trainer Davis was called before the judges, and requested to explain Martin's race of Monday. Davis said the horse was taken away from the post, and that Vititoe got pocketed; that the sort track was more to the horse's liking, and that Caywood put up a perfect ride. His explanation satisfied the judges.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR DUELLIST.

Chinn and Forsythe's Entry Captures Turf Congress Event at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., April 18.—[Special.]—Duellist, carrying 110 pounds and the colors of Chinn & Forsythe, won the Turf Congress Sweepstakes at one mile at Montgomery Park today. The race was for 3-year-olds and six started. Silverdale, with 122 pounds, and Lady Schorr, with 120 pounds, were coupled as John F. Schorr's entry. Besides Gaheris and Wild Pirate, who started in the Tennessee Derby, Monos from George C. Bennett's stable, was also a starter, although he was conceded no chance to win and was the outsider in the betting.

The Schorr pair was at odds on and Silverdale made most of the running, but could not last the route, and finished second, while Wild Pirate beat Lady Schorr handily for third money. Silverdale went to the front when Starter Fitzgerald gave the word and opened a gap of two lengths around the first turn. He increased his lead to five lengths at the half, where Duellist, who had been running second and well in hand, went after him and cut down his lead until he was on even terms at the three-quarters. From there home it was easy for Duellist, who crossed the line two lengths in front of Silverdale, on whom J. T. Woods was doing his best. Wild Pirate passed out Lady Schorr at the head of the stretch and beat her by a length for third money.

The weather was cloudy and raw and the track dried out in spots. The going was soft on the inside and most of the finishes were on the outside. The winners generally had margins which left no doubt as to which were the best horses, but two of the finishes were close and well contested.

Leclare and Kaloma made a rattling finish in the four and a half furlongs for 2-year-olds, and Sunlocks and Albert Vale had a duel in the mile and a sixteenth at the end of the card and only a head separated them at the end. The 2-year-old event had seven starters, and Le Flare and Kaloma divided the play, the latter being at the short price. They had it between them in the stretch and Le Flare, with a long pull in the weights, drew away near the end and won by nearly a length.

Albert Vale was best in his race, but he was barried out on the first turn and lost several lengths. His effort to get up to a contending position told on him and in a hard drive Sunlocks beat him home.

El Caney at the favorite's price won the first end of the mile and a sixteenth. Curd Gillock was an even money favorite in the six-furlong dash, but he never was a contender. Harney and Velma Clark raced together in front to the last sixteenth, where the latter drew away and won easily.

In the six furlongs for the aged division Ton Collins at odds on tiptoed his company from the start and won easily from High Jinks.

Secretary Russwurm of Cumberland Park was at the track today in the interests of his meeting. He has assurances from the owners of some of the best stables that they will ship their string to Nashville, and the indications are that about ten carloads will go from here to take part in the meeting which commences next Monday.

William Murray, Starter Fitzgerald's assistant here, who handled the flag satisfactorily at New Orleans for several days, has been offered the position of starter at the Nashville meeting.

Memphis Summaries April 18.

Weather showery. Track heavy.

First race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-10	El Caney, 101 [Coburn]	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
7-1	Bequeath, 98 [Cochran]	3	3½	3½	2½	2½
7-1	Water Crest, 101 [Irvin]	1	4½	1½	3½	3½

Time, 1:54½. Little Boy Blue, 94 pounds; Vedas, 89; King Elkwood, 98; and William Boyer, 98, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Iroquois—Hildegarde. Start good. Won easily.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Velma Clark, 92 [Cochran]	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
30-1	Harney, 107 [Dupee]	6	1½	1½	1½	2½
15-1	Edith G., 107 [Gilmore]	4	6½	5½	4½	3½

Time, 1:18½. Senex Gloria, 97 pounds; Myrra Morella, 101; Curd Gillock, 107; and Gleamore, 97, finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by Kismet—Tulsa. Start good. Won easily.

Third race, 4½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Leclare, 98 [Irvin]	1	1½	1½	1½
11-5	Kaloma, 118 [Gilmore]	3	2½	2½	2½
7-1	Best Man, 98 [Cochran]	2	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:58½. Sameleon, 98 pounds; Jean de Resske, 95; Margery Long, 95; and The Way, 98, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by The Commoner—Leora. Start good. Won ridden out. Best Man made up a lot of ground in the last furlong.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, the Congress Stakes, $1,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-2	Duellist, 110 [Winkfield]	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
4-5	Silverdale, 120 [J. Woods]	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
10-1	Wild Pirate, 122 [Cochran]	3	4½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:44¼. Lady Schorr, 120 pounds; Gaheris, 110, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Imp. b. c., by Oddfellow—Ella Duke. Start fair. Won easily. Duellist showed great improvement and drew away with ease in the stretch. Silverdale tired in the last furlong.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-10	Tom Collins, 112 [Cochran]	3	1½	1½	1½	1½
5-2	High Jinks, 106 [Winkfield]	4	3½	2½	2½	2½
4-1	Expedad, 106 [Coburn]	1	2½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:18. Egalite, 98 pounds; Ida Hulett, 90; Franklin Belle, 95; and Dode, 98, finished as named. Winner, b. h., by Newcourt—Malada. Start good. Won easily.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $300, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Bud Lonnie, 107 [Winkfield]	3	2½	2½	1½	1½
1-1	Albertvale, 107 [Winkfield]	5	3½	3½	2½	2½
12-1	Dieudonne, 92 [H. Butler]	2	4½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:47. Worthward, 102 pounds, and Rodd, 100, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Harry O'Fallon—Marchma. Start good. Won in a hard drive. Sunlocks ran a good race. Albertvale was bumped into and came wide at the first turn.

Memphis Entries.

First race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling—Brown Joe, 104 pounds; Esternell, 103; Baccio, 102; Bronze Medal, 102; Full Dinner Pail, ch. f., by Bonnie Boone—Mary Harold, 105; Tripp, 102; Wanda, 97; Sybilla, 97; Pearl Ban, 97; Corinne C., 97; Baby Dixon, 97; Reap, 97.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, selling—Heroics, 105 pounds; Vie Lamont, 101; Espionage, 101; Sue Johnson, 100; King Elkwood, 90; Harry Pulliam, 98; Hithethi, 97; Elsie Venner, 96; Sweetie, 90.

Third race, 1½ miles, selling, Albertvale, 109 pounds; Beana, 109; Pan Charm, 107; Tammany Chief, 104.

Fourth race, 7½ furlongs, handicap—Caviar, 112 pounds; Wax Taper, 110; Nobleman, 109; Ohnet, 102; Lee King, 100; Sarilia, 94.

Fifth race, about 1¾ miles, steeplechase—Iseo, 154 pounds; Terry Ranger, 140; Zufallig, 140; Violet Parsons, 139; Terry Light, 133; Tommy O'Brien, 130; Bristol, 130; Donosetta, 130.

Sixth race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds—Easter Boy, ch. c., by Pirats of Penzance—Easter Girl, 108 pounds; Don Hempstead, 108; Herodias, ch. c., by Hanover—Druidess, 108; Jaubert, br. c., by Ayrs—Mishap, 108; Hunter Raine, 108; Lena Shadley, 105; Winner Ike, 105; Attelle, 105; Ben Comsmoner—Elletta, 105; Lady Burlington, 105; Endurances by Right, by Inspector B.—Early Morn, 105.

MOUNCE IN GREAT DISFAVOR.

Two More Suspicious Rides at Tanforan Rouse Public's Indignation—Jockey Leaves for New York.

San Francisco, Cal., April 18.—[Special.]—Owen Mounce was in the judges' stand twice today to give explanations of his riding on two of the heaviest played horses of the afternoon. Achilles, the 4 to 5 favorite in the fourth race, was apparently pulled up at the post by Mounce. His ride on Ada N., the even money choice in the third race, was open to the same suspicion. Altogether Mounce was before the judges more than half an hour. The crowd waited in both cases for a decision, and it was in a fair humor to precipitate a riot.

Something more than suspicion has attached to Mounce for months. His flagrantly bad rides have become proverbial, and no jockey in a decade has earned such an unenviable reputation. When he was publicly accused of pulling Cromwell last week the judges merely fined him $100 for "carelessness." Lack of action by the officials tended to increase this "carelessness." Today the judges adopted the absurd course of ordering Mounce to accept no more mounts at Tanforan, when the jockey had his tickets bought and intended to leave tonight any way for New York, where he will ride for August Belmont.

Bard of Avon won the race in which Ada N. was favorite. Hainault took the one in which Achilles was first pick. Foul Play got home driving in the first race from McAlbert. Irma A. won the second race for maiden 2-year-olds. St. Simonian woke up and took the fifth race in a gallop. Alas had little trouble in disposing of a fair lot in the last race.

Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Foul Play, 2 to 1, won; McAlbert, 8 to 1, second; Uncadeau, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:14½.

Second race, ½ mile, purse, maiden 2-year-olds—Irma, 6 to 1, won; Redan, 5 to 1, second; Minerva, 6 to 1, third. Time, :49.

Third race, 6 furlongs, purse—Bard of Avon, 2 to 1, won; Ada N., even, second; Andrattus, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:12½.

Fourth race, 4 furlongs, purse, maiden 2-year-olds—Hainault, 4 to 1, won; Silesian, 6 to 1, second; Pepper Sauce, 8 to 1, third. Time, :49½.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—St. Simonian, 3 to 1, won; Gauntlet, 6 to 5, second; Twinkler, 8 to 1, third. Time, 2:09¼.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs—Alas, 2 to 1, won; Alleviato, 8 to 5, second; Spry Lark, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:08.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, 5½ furlongs—First Shot, 112 pounds; Valencienne, 114; Katie Walcot, 109; Saul of Tarsus, 104; John Welch, 104; I Don't Know, 104; Sumner, 104; Senator Matts, 114.

Second race, 4 furlongs, purse—Ivine, 110 pounds; Twenty-four, 110; Little Devil, 110; Jacques Minot, 110; Jennie Hughes, 110; Clear Sky, 110; St. Philippino, 110; Gerardo, 113; Flossie King, 113; Coal Oil Johnny, 113.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Matilda O., 100 pounds; Triple Cross, 102; Rasp, 102; Fondo, 104; David S., 106; Moon Bright, 106; Tony Lepping, 107; Flatterer, 107; Compass, 107; Sublime, 109; Princess Titania, 107; Katie Walcot, 113; Campbell should have won.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse, gentlemen riders—Topmast [Mr. Parsons], 160 pounds; Rio Chico [

ECKELS TAKES A HOPEFUL VIEW

Returns from West Convinced That Business Is on a Strong Foundation.

LITTLE FEAR OF FLURRY.

Inclines to Opinion That the Markets Are Safe and Banks Conservative.

DANGER IN HOARDED MONEY

James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank, returned to Chicago yesterday from a trip in the West, made partly with the Commercial club. He discussed business conditions as he found them during his journey, and gave his views on the present financial status of the country. Mr. Eckels said:

"The financial, trade, and commercial conditions west of the Mississippi are beyond anything ever heretofore known in that section. It is safe to say that prosperity was never so widespread or so far reaching in its effects. The farmer, merchant, manufacturer, and laborer are all obtaining a fair proportion of what, it must be apparent to all, is a commercial activity founded upon a substantial basis. The money supply is outrunning the money demand, not because of a lessened volume of business, because the volume is greater, but because of the improved financial status of the Western business-man and borrower.

"No better index of this could be had than is denoted in the absolute absence of borrowings by Western banks of city correspondents in the form of rediscounts. Even at the time of greatest demand on them, during the spring and fall, they do not find it necessary to borrow. Instead of borrowers of city banks, they are now lenders to city customers. They are carrying with their city correspondents just the amount they cannot themselves loan at higher rates, over and above their reserve requirements.

"As these conditions go on both the country and city banks are being pushed for safe investments. There is not now, and there will not be in the immediate or remote future, any danger of either the needs of the country's commerce not being fully cared for by the banks, without withdrawing any considerable amount, if any funds, from the channels of such stock investments as are to be rated as fair business risks. There is always some speculation outside of such stocks, but even in the present market those who see so much danger of a stringent money market and a threatened commercial collapse as a result of it, certainly fail to analyze all the facts as they exist.

Says Prices Are Sound.

"In the first instance there is certainly now great business activity everywhere upon a foundation that is not fictitious. The prices of both the raw materials and the finished products are within absolutely legitimate limits. There are now no boom prices. All this means fair profits to manufacturer, middleman, and no grievous burden to purchaser. The laboringman has plenty to do at remunerative wages. This condition of business activity is everywhere, and not confined to a few lines of industry. The farmer has had good prices, is out of debt, and certainly is not going to need to do much borrowing for some time to come. On the other hand, he is more likely to be a lender to the banks in the shape of a depositor.

"Nobody who is manufacturing is overstocked at excessive high prices and in danger of finding values changed, as was the case a year ago. There is today a large volume of business being done on a more conservative basis than there was in the boom times of two years ago. Turning to the railroads, it is to be noted that the net earnings continue to increase, and that during these prosperous years great physical improvements of a lasting character have everywhere not only been made at a great expenditure of money but dividends have been earned and in addition surpluses accumulated for periods of lessened prosperity. None of them now borrows. All have introduced such economies of management as earn to the shareholders substantial sums towards dividend requirements.

"In the industrial world, during these years of industrial activity, there has been in the largest measure no increase of plants but concentration of management, new markets obtained, and wiser and better policies inaugurated. It is because of this that even upon overcapitalized plants, viewed from the standpoint of what rules in ordinary affairs, earnings have been such as to warrant extraordinary dividends, and cause the bidding of high prices for many industrial stocks.

Other Prosperity Factors.

"To all these elements of strength in arriving at a conclusion as to whether the country is going too fast and rushing to the verge of a volcano, there are others to be added. The federal Treasury at Washington boasts more than $300,000,000 held in its vaults. The country's foreign trade gives a balance in our favor of more than $700,000,000.

"It is known in the iron and steel trade that all the combined efforts of the plants which have been amalgamated into the greatest of industrial enterprises, the United States steel trust, cannot now meet the demands upon them for their products and must draw from the outside. Neither the manufacturing, the financial, nor business world is endangered in the least by any well-managed undertaking, no matter how gigantic its proportions or vast its capital, so long as the world stands in need of its product and pays fair prices therefor. Its stock is worth in the market the same consideration as the stock of a railroad corporation having equal character of management. It is no more a menace in any sense of the word, and those who argue it down do so without proper analysis.

"In the present situation persons who will take the trouble to inquire will find that the average stock broker is more strict in his rules than heretofore. As an evidence of this he keeps with his banker a better margin in all of his stock accounts. Then, too, he is buying in all this period more stocks for investors and less on margins. These investors realise the patent fact that in the future investments must be made on a basis yielding a smaller return. Thus it is that railroad stocks and bonds are now commanding such high prices. They are high only in the light of earlier investment returns of 6 and 7 per cent par value. In the immediate future it will be nearer 3½ per cent. We think them high because we do not realise the change.

Fears No Serious Panic.

"The position of the United States as a large creditor nation, daily growing more so, gives a double element of strength against either a serious stock panic or a commercial one. On the one hand we are not now subject to drain on every occasion of distress to pay debts due from us to foreigners, embarrassing us to relieve them, while on the other they owe us and we can, if necessity requires it, cash in their securities.

"If any money stringency were possible because of any existing conditions it would more likely flow from a tax system which is kept upon the statute books that takes $80,000,000 more than the government's most extravagant expenditures require, and locks it up in idleness. As long as such a tax law is in force upon every occasion, if I was Secretary of the Treasury, I would keep just as much of the government's funds in the banks as possible. It is just as safe in the banks as it is in the federal Treasury, and a great deal more useful.

"The stock market at its worst is not half so much a menace to legitimate business undertakings as a governmental Treasury system which continually takes out of trade the money which trade needs. Any Secretary should be willing to come to the relief of a stringent money market, when it is known how much the governmental revenue and Treasury system contributes thereto.

"Fortunately just at present we haven't such a condition, and it is safe to say that neither the banks of Chicago nor the country generally will withhold sending funds to New York whenever they can be used to advantage there.

Would Give Favor for Favor.

"Heretofore the banks of New York have stood under any and all circumstances ready to relieve the worst monetary conditions we have had. It strikes me hardly right now to raise a hue and cry against them because the public, inside and out of that city, are doing some speculating, largely, it is to be said, in high grade railroad stocks.

"If the suggested policy of keeping our money at home is adopted the stringency some one is dreading will be brought on, hoarding will commence, and the excellent trade conditions, large volumes of available credit and improved banking facilities which now are ours will all be thrown away.

"It is safe to say that the country's business and financial elements will take care of themselves if left alone. They will not only do this but safeguard every man who has a dollar to be cared for. And it will not be necessary for them first to throw the business and banking world into a fit of panic before accomplishing this result."

WHEELS OF LEGISLATION ARE BLOCKED BY THE NEED TO "CARE FOR" "AL" GLADE.

In the view of those who have been watching the progress of affairs at Springfield, there is one solitary man on whose account legislation desired by Chicago and Cook County is blocked. The individual who has won this lofty distinction is Representative "Al" Glade. It is on his account that the Senatorial and, consequently, the Congressional reapportionment bills have not been passed thus far by the General Assembly. Former Congressman William Lorimer is the power who is credited with having "held up" the bills because the new Senatorial district mapped out for Representative Glade is not "right." Because of this stand the members of the State Legislature from the "country" districts insist that the revenue measures and other legislation asked by Cook County and Chicago shall not be passed. They contend that in this course lies their opportunity to secure revenge on Mr. Lorimer.

"Al" Glade has been termed at times by his friends "Two-Jobs" Glade, in that he holds a clerkship in the County Treasurer's office along with his post as a State lawmaker. He has been handed down by one county administration after the other of recent years as a sort of fixture in the county office. When the original reapportionment bill was drafted, after much wrangling and a stormy caucus at Springfield, in which Mr. Lorimer took a vigorous hand, there was little objection, as the territory cut out for Glade, the present Seventeenth District, which he now represents, having been considerably slashed up. When the bill came up in the Lower House, however, there was an outcry against the section allotted to Representative Glade. "Gus" Nohe, now termed the "Chief Highbinder" of the so-called Lorimer forces in this branch of the State Legislature, took the lead in a fight for an amendment providing for different lines in the Glade territory. The amendment was lost, and then the proposed apportionment plan failed by a mere handful of votes.

Since then the contention has been that the district proposed for Glade (who must be protected) must be altered. "No reapportionment" has been the alternative offered. It was claimed that the Democratic territory adjacent to the present Seventeenth had been shifted into Glade's section. That, of course, would not do, for "Al" must be cared for. What would the Legislature do without this statesman?

"We don't need a reapportionment," said "Gus" Nohe recently, "half as bad as the fellows of the opposition, who are trying to lay their lines for the Senatorial fight two years from now. We can wait just as long as we please."

Here the matter rests, and "Al" Glade's district is still the stumbling-block. Mr. Glade has served four terms in the lower House. For two terms the State Senator from his district was "Eddie" J. Dwyer, stalwart lieutenant of Mr. Lorimer. Mr. Glade was born in Chicago in 1859, lives at 9 North Curtis street, and saw service, prior to his political career, in a printing office and as a teaming contractor.

WILL FIT BOYS FOR TRADES

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR APPRENTICES TO BE CONDUCTED.

University of Wisconsin Determines on a Departure from Usual Industrial Education Methods — Offers Classes in Various Fields of Engineering — Chicago Manufacturers Approve the American Bridge Company's Apprenticeship Project.

The University of Wisconsin has determined on a novel departure from the established methods of industrial schools and will devote attention to educating scholars for apprenticeships in the various fields of engineering. To this end the College of Engineering of the university will conduct a "summer school for apprentices" this year. Its shops, laboratories, and a portion of its teaching force will be devoted for six weeks during the summer vacation to such forms of industrial education as are essential to preparing aspirants to the apprentice ranks for practical and skillful work. This is held to be an entirely new departure on the part of colleges of engineering, and already has met with great favor throughout the State of Wisconsin.

Scope of School Outlined.

"This school," according to the terms of the prospectus issued, "has been established for the benefit of machinists, carpenters, or sheet metal workers; stationary, marine, or locomotive engineers; shop foremen and superintendents; superintendents of water works, electric light plants, power stations, factories, large offices, and store buildings in cities; and for the young men who wish to qualify themselves for such positions. For these employments the full four years' professional courses in engineering are not required, and yet to satisfy the present demands upon this class of men it is necessary for them to obtain considerable theoretical and practical knowledge not commonly taught in any of our schools. In the case of apprentices the purpose of the school is to give them a certain amount of theoretical and practical instruction in the line of their trade which they would not get in the shops, but it is not the purpose of the school to give the shop practice which they are expected to receive in serving their apprenticeship."

The course will be under the direction of J. B. Johnson, dean of the College of Engineering. The sole conditions for entrance are that each candidate shall answer questions tending to show his fitness for taking the work, and that these answers shall show that he will "not be a hindrance to the others." No diplomas or formal certificates will be granted to those taking this work, but letters will be issued to each stating what work he has taken and the proficiency attained.

Approve Bridge Company's Plan.

The apprentice system proposed by the American Bridge company of New Jersey, which has Western branch offices in Chicago, attracted much attention among manufacturers and business-men in Chicago yesterday. They saw in it a tendency to give promising boys better opportunities to rise in life. The system closely follows the lines of the English apprenticeships, with the exception that it provides for a bonus of 50 cents for each week during the four years, and an annual increase of $1 in pay.

"While we have no direct advices regarding the proposed system," said August Zieing, Western manager of the American Bridge company, "we understand that such a proposition is under discussion. The main opportunities in this company are for draftsmen and engineers, and the young man of ability and energy has an excellent opportunity to succeed. His apprenticeship with a big company is an education."

"Such a system of apprenticeship as proposed by the American Bridge company," said Manager Walker of the Illinois Steel company, "meets with my hearty indorsement. The great manufacturing institutions of the country are finding out that it is mutually beneficial to educate their employes up to their needs and requirements."

"We are today carrying out an apprentice system under a four-year contract," said an official of Fraser & Chalmers, "and it works well. The minimum rate for beginners is $4, but it depends largely on what department is entered. There is a yearly advance and a bonus paid at the termination of the service."

Miss Addams Is Dubious.

"In my opinion the whole apprenticeship system needs revision," said Miss Jane Addams of Hull House. "The ordinary apprenticeship binding a boy to any trade for a number of years may prove detrimental, for what he might earn an honest living at today becomes obsolete before his contract is ended. While there might be trades where apprenticeships would be advisable, it would take a great deal of judgment in picking them out. I would not like to pass on the plan of the American Bridge company without first knowing about it."

"From a sociological point in this city," said Professor Graham Taylor, "apprenticeships have not been well thought of where they are in contract form."

No one need wait for a diamond. Easy payments. Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

BARTRAM RESIGNS AS CHIEF.

Head of Evanston Police Department Declines to Serve Longer—Mayor-Elect Announces Appointments.

Wheeler Bartram, Chief of Police of Evanston for the last four years, yesterday tendered his resignation to Mayor-elect Patten. Mr. Patten stated this evening that he would accept the resignation, but declined to say who would be Bartram's successor. The appointment is said to lie between Captain Julian R. Fitch, a retired army officer, and Newell C. Knight, President of the Four-Mile league.

Mayor-elect Patten announced the following appointments, which he will make as soon as he is installed in office:

City Collector—Louis S. Rice.
Corporation Counsel—Joseph Baden.
Commissioner of Public Works—John H. Moore.
Commissioner of Health—Dr. W. R. Parkes.

The resignation of Bartram is the outcome of a war waged against him by the Evanston Four Mile league and other temperance workers. It was charged that he failed to close numerous "blind pigs" in the city, and that numerous places of this character were permitted in the vicinity of Calvary Cemetery in South Evanston. President Knight of the league repeatedly charged Chief Bartram with negligence in the discharge of his duties.

Bartram was a retired police Captain from the Harrison Street Station when appointed by Mayor Dyche. Two years ago Mayor Bates reappointed him against considerable opposition.

MOVES AGAINST A FRUIT STAND.

Prompted by a Picture in "The Tribune," Edward H. Pitkin Complains to City Controller.

Edward H. Pitkin, Vice President of Pitkin & Brooks, State and Lake streets, moved quietly to dispense with the fruit stand in front of the firm's place of business. He saw the pictures of three fruit stands in THE TRIBUNE, and observed that one was located almost in front of his store. He wrote to Controller Kerfoot and requested him on behalf of the city to take steps to dispense with the stand. The Controller investigated Mr. Pitkin's compalint, and yesterday notice was sent to the proprietor of the fruit stand that he must seek another location May 1 or go out of business.

Disgusted with the Drainage Channel.

Chicago, April 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it not about time to abandon that colossal failure, the drainage channel, which thus far has drained nothing except the pockets of the taxpayers, and to substitute for it a sensible and practical scheme? There has been expended nearly $40,000,000 for a useless ditch, which can only be made available by the expenditure of nearly $40,000,000 more. If this latest estimate of cost be as reliable as the original it means an expenditure of at least $100,000,000, for we all remember that, at the start, the work so far done was to be built for $15,000,000.

The thing to do is to abandon this stupendous blunder and build a lower level system of sewers, which will accomplish results. A tunnel can be built from Chicago to the flats below Joliet and settling basins constructed there for one-half the cost of the schemes now proposed in order to utilize the present ditch. This sewer-tunnel can be built at least forty feet below the level of the streets, insuring perfect drainage. By the use of settling basins what flows over into the Illinois River can be rendered innocious by mechanical process.

When not to exceed $15,000,000 will build a perfect drainage system, why waste $25,000,000 or more to render available an admitted failure? It will be far cheaper to build the new system than to try to utilise the big ditch. F. H. CULVER.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building THE TRIBUNE business office will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial rooms will also be at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, but the office of the managing editor, the city editor, and all the news departments of the paper will be at 126 to 132 Market street, where the mechanical work of the paper, such as typesetting, printing, and mailing, will be done.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Registered by U. S. Patent Office.

IN URIC ACID OR GOUT POISONING, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, STONE, AND ALL URIC ACID CONDITIONS.

John V. Shoemaker, M. D., LL. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, etc., in the New York Medical Journal, June 22, 1899:*

"The BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is doubly efficient in Rheumatism and Gout. It dissolves Uric Acid and Phosphatic sediments, as well as other products difficult of elimination, while at the same time it exerts a moderately stimulant effect upon the renal cells, and thereby facilitates the swift removal of insoluble materials from the body. Without such action insoluble substances will precipitate in the Kidneys and Bladder. The intense suffering produced by Stone, together with consecutive pyelitis and cystitis, are avoided by prompt elimination.

"Unquestionably, although the speedy removal of Uric Acid and other products of faulty tissue change is of conspicuous benefit, yet to PREVENT their formation is a service still more important. This service is performed by the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER when it corrects those digestive failures which are responsible for the production of deleterious materials."

The late Hunter McGuire, M. D., LL. D., *formerly President and Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., and Ex-President of the American Medical Association, says:*

"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER as an alkaline diuretic is invaluable. "In Uric Acid Gravel, and indeed in diseases generally dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis, it is a remedy of extraordinary potency. I have prescribed it in cases of Rheumatic Gout which had resisted the ordinary remedies, with wonderfully good results. I have used it also in my own case, being a great sufferer from this malady, and have derived more benefit from it than from any other remedy."

Dr. P. B. Barringer, *Professor of Physiology and Surgery, University of Virginia:* "In more than twenty years of practice I have used Lithia as an anti-uric-acid agent many times, and have tried it in a great variety of forms, both in the NATURAL WATERS and in TABLETS. As the result of this experience I have no hesitation in stating that for prompt results I have found nothing to compare with BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in preventing uric acid deposits in the body. My experience with it as a solvent of old existing deposits (calculi) has been relatively limited, and I hesitate to compare it here with other forms to their disadvantage but for the first class of conditions above set forth I feel that BUFFALO LITHIA WATER STANDS ALONE."

Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, *of* PARIS (*formerly of Baltimore*), SUGGESTOR *of* LITHIA *as a* SOLVENT *for* URIC ACID, *says:* "Nothing I could say would add to the well-known reputation of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER. I have frequently used it with good results in URIC ACID DIATHESIS, RHEUMATISM, and GOUT, and with this object I have ordered it to Europe. Lithia is in no form so valuable as where it exists in the carbonate, the form in which it is found in BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, nature's mode of solution and division in water which has passed through Lepidolite and Spondumne Mineral formations."

Dr. J. W. Mallet, Professor of Chemistry, University of Virginia, Extract from report of analysis of Calculi discharged by patients under the action of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Spring No. 2;

"It seems on the whole probable that the action of the water is PRIMARILY and MAINLY EXERTED upon URIC ACID and the URATES, but when these constituents occur along with and as cementing matter to Phosphatic or Oxalic Calculus materials, the latter may be so detached and broken down as to disintegrate the Calculus as a whole in these cases, also thus admitting of Urethral discharge."

James L. Cabell, M. D., A. M., LL. D., *formerly Professor of Physiology and Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and President of the National Board of Health, says:* "In Uric Acid Diathesis is a well-known therapeutic resource. It should be recognized by the profession as an article of Materia Medica."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

Springs are open for guests June 15, close October 1.

They are reached from all directions over the Danville Division of the Southern Railway.

DEFEND THE HOSPITAL CLINICS.

Dr. J. B. Murphy and Other Physicians Say Charges Are Not Based on Fact.

"Patients at the County Hospital who must undergo surgical operations receive as good care and, scientifically, much better consideration than if they were each worth $1,000,000 and were on the operating table in a private hospital or in a private house."

So said Dr. John B. Murphy last night in reply to charges that patients are subjected to abuses and unnecessary pain at the clinics at the County Hospital. Dr. Murphy has had almost twenty years' experience with the County Hospital and he, with other physicians, will ask the privilege of appearing before the special committee of thirteen now investigating the alleged ill-treatment of patients and general mismanagement of the institution.

"I greatly regret that these additional charges as to the conduct of the clinics have been made," said Dr. Murphy. "The treatment of patients in the clinics at the Cook County Hospital has always been of the highest grade. The man or woman who is operated on in a clinic receives every care possible. Much greater care must be taken by the surgeon conducting the operation, for his every step is watched, and he is subject to the criticism of a hundred people. There are many poor people who desire the care and the service of the County Hospital whose confidence will be shaken by these reports."

"As much care is taken of patients operated on at the clinics as if they were at their own homes or in a private hospital," said Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals. "The report which makes charges to the contrary is marked by false statements throughout. The charges that groans and cries can be heard is not because the patient is not under an anesthetic. No matter how privately an operation may be conducted, the patient is likely to groan while he is unconscious. There are no undue delays in the hospital clinics. Every care is taken and every consideration accorded patients."

The investigating committee of thirteen will continue the inquiry at 10 o'clock this morning, sitting in the rooms of the County board. Every citizen who has any knowledge of mismanagement or maltreatment of patients at the hospital is asked to appear and present the facts to the committee.

Secretary E. P. Bicknell has sent letters to every person who has made charges through the newspapers asking them to make their statements formally. Among those sent for are J. D. McClearnon, 2556 Cottage Grove avenue; Tressa Hunt, 96 Thirty-first street; F. P. Freely, 6004 Dearborn street; Mrs. Lizzie Mangan, 3800 Dearborn street; W. J. Bagnall, 5826 La Salle street; and Mrs. E. Luts, 4581 Union avenue.

It was stated yesterday that the grand jury will not take up the investigation of the County Hospital until the special committee has reported. If any witness presents himself with direct testimony, however, the jury will hear what he has to say.

ARRESTS BANKER BY PICTURE.

Deputy Sheriff Morrison Identifies Charles Brandes, Who Is Wanted at Waldron, Mich.

Charles Brandes, former manager of the defunct bank of Waldron, at Waldron, Mich., was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Thomas Morrison yesterday morning on charges of larceny and obtaining money by false pretenses growing out of the failure of the bank in January. Brandes was arrested on a reward card and photograph received by Sheriff Magerstadt, offering $100 for the fugitive's arrest. The picture was given to Deputy Morrison, who recognized the man as he was mailing a letter at Evanston avenue and Winona street. Brandes expressed surprise at the course of the depositors in causing his arrest. He came to Chicago with his wife and family shortly after the failure of the bank, and has been living in Winona street. He claims that he was unable to secure regular employment.

$30 to California, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and Puget Sound.

Chicago and Northwestern Ry. on each Tuesday, April 9 to April 30. Shortest time en route. Finest scenery. Daily tourist car excursions. Personally conducted semi-weekly. For tickets, illustrated pamphlets, and full information apply at ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

DENIES MANILA FRAUD STORIES.

Thomas E. Evans Declares That Reports from Philippine Capital Have Been Exaggerated.

Thomas E. Evans, head of the firm of Thomas E. Evans & Co. of Manila, which has been mentioned in connection with the alleged commissary swindles in the Philippines, and one of whose representatives, Harold M. Pitt, was arrested, charged with complicity in the alleged frauds, was at the Auditorium Annex yesterday. Mr. Evans has been engaged in the importing business in the Orient for twenty-three years, and went into Manila with Admiral Dewey. He left Manila last August, coming to this country to interest American capital in several large ventures there.

"I know nothing of the alleged charges except what I have read," he said, "but I do not believe any such condition of affairs has been uncovered as is published in some of the papers. All I know regarding the arrest of Mr. Pitt came from cablegrams I received about two weeks ago. I was informed of this by Colonel Crowder, General MacArthur's private secretary, in response to a cablegram I sent inquiring whether Mr. Pitt was sick, as I had been unable to get any response to a cablegram I had sent him. Colonel Crowder's cablegram read: 'Pitt in close arrest; commissary investigation; incommunicado.' The last meant that he could not be communicated with. The following day I received a cablegram from Pitt which said: 'After investigation exonerated. Contradict prejudicial reports. Business uninterrupted.'

"Pitt is a young man whom I took into my employ over a year ago. He showed great capacity, and when I came to this country I gave him an interest in the business and placed him in charge. If anything wrong has been going on I know nothing of it, and, judging from his cablegram, he succeeded in proving his innocence of any wrong doing.

"I notice in the newspaper dispatches that it has been discovered on the books of my firm that several officers are indebted to us to various amounts, and the intimation is given out that this signifies collusion between the firm and the officers in question in connection with the alleged frauds. It signifies nothing of the sort for the reason we do a banking business as well as a general importing business, and it has been a common practice with us to loan officers money, for which they paid 6 per cent interest.

"There is much nonsense in the talk about Colonel Woodruff, Chief Commissary, living in my house in Manila during my absence. I preferred to have him and his wife live there and take care of it rather than to have the contents stolen or eaten up by the bugs. That is all there is to it."

CHANGE IN PAN-AMERICAN PLAN.

President Will Touch Button Starting Machinery Half an Hour Earlier than Previously Announced.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 18.—A change in the program of the opening ceremonies of the Pan-American Exposition has been announced, due to the fact that it will be necessary for President McKinley to touch the button which will set the exposition machinery in motion half an hour earlier than heretofore announced.

On May 1, at 12:30 p. m. (central time), the President will be in Jackson, Miss., and at that hour (1:30 p. m. Buffalo time) he will touch the electric button starting the machinery, and will also send a message to the public through the exposition officials.

Advocates of the policy of keeping the Pan-American Exposition open on Sundays have practically won their fight. While no formal declaration in favor of Sunday opening has come from the Board of Directors, it was given out at Buffalo yesterday that no attempt on the part of the management would be made to close the gates on Sunday, and only legal proceedings on the part of the friends of Sunday closing will, in all probability, bring about the closing of the exposition, if anything does.

JURY HAS EX-POLICEMEN'S FATE

Trial of J. D. Mosher and P. J. Sheehan Ends—Sealed Verdict Is Ordered.

The fate of former Policemen John D. Mosher and Patrick J. Sheehan, who have been on trial before Judge Tuley on a charge of robbery preferred by Hugh McDougall, may be made known when court opens this morning. The jury had the case at the adjournment of court at 5 o'clock, and the court instructed for a sealed verdict in event the jury should agree during the night.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

H. Evenson, 1½-story brick cottage, 1426 Monticello-av	$ 1,600
Conrad Meyer, 2-story brick flat, 1160 Wabansia-av	2,500
Michael Forbes, 1-story frame flat, 1848 Armitage-av	1,000
A. Savinsky, 2-story brick residence, 1826 Kimball-av	2,500
A. S. Terrill, 2-story brick apartment building, 1079 Park-way	13,000
John Moeller, 1-story frame addition, 941 Wrightwood-av	1,600
A. S. Terrill, 3-story brick apartment building, 1431-33 Irving Park-av	12,000
Mrs. A. C. Fraser, 2-story brick residence, 3818 Sacramento-av	2,400
C. Dressell, 1½-story brick cottage, 57 E. 51st-av	3,000
Frank Rusicka, 1-story brick cottage, 845 Leavitt-st	1,000
Joseph Donera, 2-story brick addition, 224 Center-av	1,800
Phil Loth, 1½-story frame residence, 419 S. 52d-av	1,000
Mrs. B. Wamsek, 1½-story frame dwelling, 1259 E. 41st-av	1,100
A. Peterson, 2-story brick flat, 1906 Gladys-av	8,000
Joseph Pokorny, 2-story brick flat, 1255 19th-st	8,000
Catholic Bishop of Chicago, 2-story brick parsonage, 1506 W. 13th-pl.	6,000
F. M. C. Olsen, 1-story brick addition, 542 Monroe-st	1,000
Anglo-American packing company, 1-story brick addition, 39th-st. and Center-av.	3,000
J. Daniels, 1-story brick addition, 3141 Calumet-av	1,000
J. Larson, 1-story frame cottage, 6120 Paulina-st	1,000
Manhattan Brewing company, 1-story brick addition, 4804 Ashland-av	2,000
M. Sulecti, 1-story frame cottage, 5136 Marshfield-av	1,000
George E. Harding, 2-story brick flat, 4010 Prairie-av	3,000
Clara M. Evans, 2-story brick apartment building, 6020 Monroe-av	60,000

WEAK DIGESTION.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia have wrecked many lives. People who are weak and miserable should know that health would return if the digestion were made normal. This is just the condition Hostetter's Stomach Bitters brings about. It cures constipation, biliousness, nervousness, liver and kidney troubles, and produces sound sleep. It will make you well. See that our private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

A Foe to Stomach Troubles. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

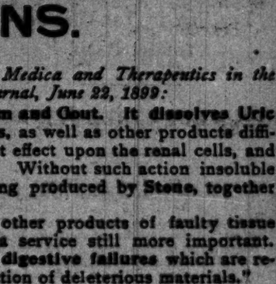
The Mosely Water Heater

For Baths, Barber Shops, Etc.

Using Gas, Gasoline or Oil.

The Ideal Thing for Summer Resorts.

Salesroom of Mosely Folding Bath Tub Co., 41 Van Buren-st., Chicago.



Among Many

Ask for

Hunter Whiskey

and the best will be given you.

Never Sold Till 10 Years Old

H. M. GRANDIN, Representative, 26 Hartford Building, Chicago, Illinois.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Fac-Simile of Wrapper. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Beauty Specialties. M. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State.

RAILROAD HIT BY SUPREME COURT.

State Tribunal Holds That Lines Must Abide by Right of Way Contracts.

ERROR FOUND IN DECREE.

Transposition of Words Makes Decision in Tax Case Contradict Itself.

RESUME OF OTHER OPINIONS.

Springfield, Ill., April 18.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court holds today a railroad must abide by the terms of a contract entered into with an individual to secure a right of way. That such a contract is not contrary to public policy, that conditions arise from the contractural relations of the parties which a town is powerless to impair, and that whenever the railroad company ceases to abide by the conditions specified in the contract it surrenders that portion of its right of way.

The decision is given in the appeal from the Superior Court of Cook County in the case of David B. Lyman, as trustee of the Grant Land association of Chicago, against the Suburban railroad company and others. The decision of the lower court is reversed and the cause is remanded, with directions to overrule the demurrers and to proceed with the disposition of the cause in accordance with the views expressed by the higher tribunal.

The contract in question granted the Chicago and Southwestern railroad company the right to construct a railroad along the right of way and provided that any failure to do so should forfeit the rights under the contract. The Suburban railroad company afterwards securing an ordinance from the Town of Cicero for the construction of a more favorable route, the Sixteenth street line was abandoned, but the appellees refused to either surrender their right of way or remove their tracks from the land company's property.

Error in Decision.

An error is rarely ever found in a Supreme Court decision, but one occurs in the opinion handed down today in the case of the Chicago and Alton railroad company against the people that makes the decision contradictory in itself. The error resulted from the changing of the word "sustained" to "overruled" in one place, when to make the matter uniform the change should have occurred in the second line below where it was made. As none of the Judges were in Springfield today it was impossible to correct the error in the decision, which is an important one.

The case was brought in the County Court of Cook County on the relation of Samuel B. Raymond, and is affirmed in part and reversed in part. In the County Court the Chicago and Alton filed objections to the entry of judgments against it for delinquent road tax, town and judgment tax, and mileage tax, assessed in the Town of Lamont in 1892. The error in the decision is found in discussing the point that the Town board did not audit the claims on the proper days, as fixed by law. On this the court says:

"The contention that, inasmuch as there is no meeting of the County board of Cook on the first Monday of September, designated in the statute as an annual meeting, the Board of Town Auditors in that county can only hold one meeting for the purpose of auditing claims against the town—that is, on Tuesday preceding the town meeting—would entirely defeat that part of the statute which requires the Town board to hold semi-annual meetings. We think, therefore, that the claims which were audited at the meeting Aug. 30, 1898, were allowed at a proper time.

"The objection to the town tax and the town judgment tax should be overruled as to the claims and judgments allowed by the Board of Town Auditors at the meeting held Aug. 30, and sustained as to those purporting to be allowed on May 17." In this paragraph of the decision occurs the error that makes the finding in this paragraph contradict the finding in the last sentence of the paragraph above it. A transposition of the words "overruled" and "sustained" would place the finding of the court in conformity.

Damage Suit Remanded.

The Supreme Court reverses the decision of the Circuit Court of La Salle County and of the Second District Appellate Court and remands for new trial the appeal of the Consolidated Fire Works company of Chicago against Frederick Koehl. The appellee was injured by the premature explosion of a quantity of fireworks on the Fourth of July at La Salle in 1895. A verdict was rendered against the fireworks company and judgment for $4,000 entered. The Appellate Court sustained the judgment of the lower court.

It is held by the Supreme Court that while two employés of the appellant company were engaged in discharging the fireworks when the accident occurred, it has not been clearly determined that they were acting as agents of the company at the time.

Other Cases Disposed Of.

The Supreme Court dismisses the appeal of Mary Brownmark, impleaded with Ernst J. Magerstadt, Sheriff of Cook County, against Max Livingston and Simon W. Straus, holding that the appeal should have been taken from the Cook County Circuit Court, after it was tried, to the Appellate Court.

Section 11 of the statute authorizing the establishment of building and loan associations in Illinois and relating to the government of these institutions is given a construction in a decision of the Supreme Court today in the case of the Borrowers and Investors' Building association of Joliet against Charles A. and Emma J. Ejlund. The court holds that section 11 exempts interest, premiums, fines, or interest on such premiums that may accrue, according to this act, nor does it invest associations with authority to enter into contracts with shareholders for interest without regard to the law limiting the rate of interest.

Archbishop Elder in Chicago.

Archbishop Henry W. Elder arrived in the city last night on his way to his home in Cincinnati. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Elder, 185 Lincoln Park boulevard. Archbishop Elder has been in Dubuque attending the conferring of the pallium upon Archbishop Keane. He said the gathering was one of the most notable in the history of the Catholic Church.

Seller of Grave Lots Found Dead.

Louis A. Parcelle, employed by the Oak Ridge Cemetery company as a seller of lots in the graveyard, was found dead in his room at 472 West Randolph street yesterday. He had occupied bachelor apartments at that number about two years. There were no marks of violence about his body and nothing to indicate the cause of death. He was 45 years old.

Ike Lewinsohn Goes Free.

Ike Lewinsohn, brother of Dave and Sol Lewinsohn, was discharged yesterday morning by Justice Martin in the Harrison street police court after Ray Nugent, who charged Lewinsohn with stealing his $300 diamond stud, had declared that the stone was taken by friends who afterwards returned it to him.

Armour Institute Clubs Elect Officers.

At the annual election of the Glee and Mandolin clubs of the Armour Institute of Technology F. G. Larkin was reflected manager for the coming year. R. G. Reiniger was chosen leader of the Glee club and Roy M. Henderson leader of the Mandolin club.

Move Into the Suburbs.

The most beautiful country around Chicago is located on the Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Low rates and numerous fast trains permit of suburban residence without loss of time. Choice locations are described in illustrated booklet. Free copy on application at ticket office, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station, or mailed on receipt of four cents postage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mohonk. E. & W. Mohonk.
A new high-banded collar.

GIVES TERMS OF 'Q' OFFER

DIRECTOR PERKINS SAYS $200 A SHARE IS THE PRICE.

Exchange Made Payable in Joint 4 Per Cent Bonds of Great Northern and Northern Pacific Companies, Secured by Deposits of C., B. & Q. Stock in Trust—J. P. Morgan & Co., Acting for Syndicate, Will Offer to Take $50,000,000 Worth of Bonds at Par.

Boston, Mass., April 18.—[Special.]—The first authoritative announcement concerning the negotiations for a purchase of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern was given out this evening in the form of a statement from Director Charles E. Perkins. Mr. Perkins says it was practically settled on Thursday afternoon that a formal offer of $200 per share will be made in the course of a week or two, payable in the joint 4 per cent bonds of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies, secured by a deposit of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock in trust, and that J. P. Morgan & Co., in behalf of a syndicate, will offer to buy $50,000,000 of the bonds at par. Mr. Perkins says that personally he is in favor of accepting the proposition.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Chicago Jobbers Object to Proposed Change in Rate on Mixed Carload Shipments.

Chicago jobbers are up in arms against a proposition made by J. T. Ripley of the Western Classification committee that where various articles are shipped in mixed carloads a uniform percentage discount be established for carload shipments, based on the difference between the less than carload rate for the article of the lowest class in the mixed carlot and the carload rate. The object of Chairman Ripley is to increase the revenues of the roads without actually advancing the rates.

Mr. Ripley explains that it is the intention to apply the proposed discount on articles which have now a mixed carload rating. This would have the effect of making a higher rate for mixed carloads, in that articles of higher class would be charged for on a basis in excess of the carload rate, instead of being carried at a flat rate for the entire shipment.

Western jobbers contend that the railroads by thus continually tinkering the classification already have succeeded, during the last year or two, in advancing rates, without announcing an advance, of at least 25 per cent, and that this partly is responsible for the large increase in earnings by the railroads during the last two years.

It is further alleged that the practical effect of the adoption of Mr. Ripley's proposition would be to give the Eastern jobbers an immense advantage over the Western merchants in dealing with retailers. The proposed plan, the jobbers assert, could not be restricted to articles at present affected, but it would be extended gradually. The matter is to be discussed at a meeting of the Classification committee at Monterey, Cal., on May 7.

Will Consider New Bond Issue.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad company on Jan. 30, 1901, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held in President Thomas' office in Dearborn station on Thursday, April 25, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to make a new issue of bonds. It is proposed that the bonds be in amount sufficient to meet present and future needs of the company, including refunding of all outstanding bonds and other obligations, the elevation of tracks, and other needed improvements. The new bonds are to be secured by a general refunding mortgage upon all the property of the Western Indiana railroad company, the officers to be authorized to execute those bonds.

Propose Change in Duluth Rate.

Commissioner Farmer of the Trunk Line Passenger association has made a proposition to the Chicago-St. Paul-Duluth lines, which the latter will undoubtedly reject. He suggests that the short-line rate be applied only over the direct Duluth lines from Chicago, and that the others by way of St. Paul be made local over Chicago. Mr. Farmer's reason for making it is that he finds the market in New York disturbed by wholesale scalping of rates through the manipulation of tickets reading to Duluth via St. Paul through Chicago. The rates from New York to St. Paul and Duluth through Chicago are the same by all lines, and this allows a scalp of $4 in the rate. The proposition of Mr. Farmer, if adopted, would have the effect of advancing the rate to Duluth via St. Paul about $2 and of practically cutting out all but the direct lines from participation in the business.

Chicago and Alton Statement.

Earnings, expenses, etc., of the Chicago and Alton for the month of February and for the nine months ended Feb. 28, are reported as follows:

	1900.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$ 645,754	$ 716,081	$ 70,327
Operating expenses and taxes	423,631	483,125	48,494
Net earnings	211,123	232,956	21,833
Nine months ended Feb. 28:			
	1900.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$5,878,653	$6,870,131	$991,478
Operating expenses and taxes	3,560,233	4,498,194	937,961
Net earnings	2,318,420	2,371,937	53,517

Other News from Railroads.

The rates announced by the Wabash from Kansas City and intermediate points on its lines to Buffalo for the Pan-American exposition during May will be applied by all Western roads, although permission to do so was refused by the Western Passenger association. Joint notice was given yesterday by the Chicago and Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Santa Fé, and Burlington roads that they would put the rates into effect and this will force the rest of the roads to take similar action.

Central Freight association lines were charged with cutting rates on merchandise west-bound from New York. It is said that some of the roads have made a low rate to St. Louis and that St. Paul and Minneapolis wholesale merchants and jobbers are protesting against the discrimination.

Notice was given yesterday by the Chicago Union Transfer railway company that its switching yards now under construction on what was formerly known as the Stickney tract, having connections with the Belt railway of Chicago, the Chicago Junction railway, and the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad, will be known as the "Chicago Clearing-Yards."

DECIDES ON PRIVATE CAR RATES

Interstate Commerce Commission Holds Charge Must Be the Same for Cars of Same Class.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—The Interstate Commerce commission today announced a decision in which it holds that the Northern Pacific railroad company, if it transports private cars of any class, must transport all private cars occupied for the same or similar The case decided is that of Spencer E. Carr purposes in like manner and upon like terms, against the Northern Pacific. The complainant is a commercial salesman, who uses a private car on his trips, and on a first trip between St. Paul, Minn., and Portland, Ore., was charged fifteen round-trip fares, but on subsequent trips was charged fifteen local fares from point to point. He claimed this was a discrimination as compared with the rates granted theatrical and other parties in private cars. The commission holds that the services mentioned are not similar and that the rates charged, while not held to be reasonable, are not shown to be unreasonable.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building THE TRIBUNE business office will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial rooms will also be at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, but the office of the managing editor, the city editor, and all the news departments of the paper will be at 126 to 132 Market street, where the mechanical work of the paper, such as typesetting, printing, and mailing, will be done.

CHILDREN'S DAY

SPECIAL PRICES

FOR THE OPENING OF OUR NEW DEPARTMENT FOR THE SALE OF OUR

LITTLE Wonder Shoes

FOR LITTLE FOLKS' FEET

Tomorrow, Saturday, April 20.

We have been for many months studying the Children's Shoe question. We have solved the problem. The results are "Little Wonders" in the truest sense. They are the *best fitting*, the *best* in *construction*, the *best looking*, and the *most correct in shape* of any shoes ever made for children's feet.

In order to introduce these shoes quickly and to insure for them an immediate and widespread recognition of their merits, we will sell them at

Special Prices for Saturday, April 20.

We print the regular price (which is stamped on the bottoms of the shoes) in one column and the SPECIAL SALE PRICES in the other column. These special prices are lower than the COST of such goods to other dealers:

	REGULAR	SPECIAL
Girls' Little Wonders, 11½ to 2	$2.25	$1.74
Boys' Little Wonders, 9 to 13½	$2.00	$1.54
Childs' Little Wonders, 8 to 11	$1.75	$1.44

NO SUCH OFFER WAS EVER BEFORE MADE. BRING THE CHILDREN IN.

BAILEY & COMPANY
147 STATE ST.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

25,000 mill ends all-wool albatross, 25c.

The rarest dress goods bargaining of the new century—25,000 remnants—2 to 12 yards—highest-grade all-wool 38-inch albatross—the loom ends and the remnants of that great 250,000-yard transaction—8,000 pieces—not a remnant reserved—*all* go at 25c. A price unprecedented—and impossible under usual conditions. It's a most remarkable remnant sale of Chicago's one *complete* albatross stock—the same albatross that made S. & M.'s popular fabric section famous.

25c

Cream	Black	Bronze	Sapphire	Serpent	Garnet
Rose	Navy	Lemon	Orange	Brown	Canary
Nile	Gray	Cerise	Bluet	Drab	Cadet
Yellow	Red	Hello	Green	Tan	Sage
Pink	Mulberry	Plum	Pearl	Slate	Mandarin
Gendarina	Turquoise	Shell pink	Fuchsia	Copper	Cardinal
Russet	Chocolate	Light blue	Electric	Ophelia	White, etc.

25c

TRADE MARK

The opportunity of the hour—remnants of all-wool albatross, in lengths 2 to 12 yards—38 in. wide—38 colors—25c. Never such a color collection—never such value in a standard, stylish fabric. Plenty of sales space, plenty of salespeople, plenty of albatross for all—**main floor and basement.**

PADDOCK IS FOUND TO BE SANE.

Man Who Says His Dowiette Wife Sent Him to an Asylum Is Released.

Moses M. Paddock, a veteran of the civil war, who was taken to the Detention Hospital on complaint of his wife, who alleged that he abused her for being a follower of Dr. Dowie, was discharged yesterday morning without trial in the insane court. He had been in the hospital for nearly a week and during that time had displayed no signs of insanity.

Paddock maintained that his home had always been happy until his wife joined the Dowieites. A quarrel resulted from his attempts to turn his wife from her peculiar religious views, and he says that as a result she accused him of being insane.

An ineffectual attempt was made in the Probate Court yesterday to break a will in which the brothers and sisters of the testator, it was charged, were slighted in the interest of Dr. Dowie. The testator was Jane Lill, a disciple of Dowieism, who died leaving an estate of $18,000. In her will Dr. Dowie was left $2,500 and $8,000 in trust to endow an institution to be known as Zion Orphans' Home. The will was contested on the grounds of the unfit mental condition, undue influence, and fraud.

Judge Cutting held that the will was regular and admitted it to probate.

JURY HAS FEATHERSTONE CASE.

No Verdict at a Late Hour in the Trial of the Robber and Confidence Man.

A jury in Judge Horton's court, which was given the Harry Featherstone case yesterday afternoon, at a late hour in the night had failed to reach a verdict. Featherstone, who has a long criminal record, is charged with robbing Randolph Groden of Taylor Center, Mich., by impersonating an officer. Featherstone's defense was a "home alibi."

FRENCH CRITIC COMES TODAY.

Gaspon Deschamps Will Lecture Today and Tomorrow for the University of Chicago.

Gaspon Deschamps, the French lecturer, newspaper man, critic, and statesman, who has been giving lectures at Harvard and other Eastern universities, will arrive in Chicago today. He will speak twice under the direction of the University of Chicago. His first lecture will be given in Kent Theater, at the university, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, his subject to be, "Victor Hugo and His Century." The second lecture will be given in Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, the subject to be, "The French Press in the Nineteenth Century." At present the lecturer is a critic for Le Temps.

Michigan Man Found Insane.

John Pruyn of Grand Rapids, Mich., was examined before Judge Gilmore in the insane court yesterday and was sent to Dunning, where he will be kept for a few days until arrangements can be completed for his removal to Michigan. Pruyn was taken in custody on Sunday at the Windsor-Clifton Hotel on the representation of relatives that he was mentally unbalanced.

LAST DAYS OF THE
JOHN D. YORK AUCTION
612 EAST DIVISION-ST.
Today, 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 p. m.
Saturday, 2 to 5 p. m.
EVERYTHING TO BE SOLD, FURNITURE & ART OBJECTS.
WM. WAGNER, Auctioneer.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 212 Clark St
Tel., Central 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM	FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.	
3.00 AM	FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis and South Dakota. Coaches only.	
9.00 AM	BADGER STATE EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.	
9.00 AM	GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.	
10.00 AM	COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Fast time to Portland and San Francisco. Daylight Omaha. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines.	
11.30 AM	WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.	
3.00 PM	WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.	
5.00 PM	ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.	
5.30 PM	IOWA EX. Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.	
6.30 PM	NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis	
6.30 PM	OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.	
7.30 PM	IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.	
8.00 PM	MINNEAPOLIS EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.	
10.00 PM	DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.	
10.15 PM	NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.	
10.30 PM	PACIFIC EX. Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.	
10.30 PM	IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley, Crystal Falls.	

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 8.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Women's Shoes.

This season brings many smart and becoming designs in Women's Footwear.

There are no radical changes, the style seeming to be the perfection of the effects striven for last season. Black leathers are preferred. The medium shapes, military heels and arched insteps will be much in vogue.

Our spring styles have been chosen after studying for months the designs submitted by the foremost makers of shoe styles. Our own ideas have been blended with theirs to such an extent that we are able to offer an unusually exclusive assortment.

While utmost consideration has been given to the style feature, great stress has been brought to bear on the most important point—*that which constitutes best values.*

Children's Shoes.

The degree of satisfaction with which our "Orthopedic" Shoes have been received has prompted our placing an unusually elaborate assortment of these shoes in our Children's Section.

NOTE: During the alteration period of our store the Women's and Children's Shoe Sections are temporarily located on the third floor.

Boys' Clothing.

Third Floor, Main Bldg.

We have just received by express some Norfolk Suits which we purchased at a very low price. The patterns are bright and new, and the prices quoted are very low for good suits. Sizes 5 to 12 years. Two qualities, $5.00 and $6.50.

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits (sizes 2½ to 7), in brown, royal, red and navy blue serge. Every suit is this season's make. Price $5.00.

Boys' Tan Covert Overcoats (sizes 6 to 16), with a full serge body lining, and silk sleeve lining. A splendid coat for $10.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, in fancy cheviots and cassimeres (sizes 8 to 16). These suits are made to our order from fabrics that we can recommend as being strong and durable. The styles are correct, the prices are low. $5.00, $6.50, $8.00 and up to $16.50.

Foreman Shoe Co.

149 and 151 State Street.

Special Sale.

WOMEN'S

$6.00, $5.00 & $4.00 Patent Leather, Enamel, Patent Kid, Vici in black and tans, box calf, and other leathers; 72 styles to select from; all sizes and widths—at ..... $2.45 Pair.

Women's Oxfords

In Patent Leathers, turns and welts; Vicis in black and tans, and other leathers; reduced from $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00 to ..... $1.95 Pair.

This is your opportunity to buy Shoes and Oxfords at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Foreman Shoe Co. 149 & 151 State Street.

Burlington Route

TO CALIFORNIA THROUGH COLORADO

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Every Monday and Wednesday select parties, in charge of a special tourist conductor, leave for California via Denver and Salt Lake City, past all the glorious Colorado scenery by daylight. Comfortable, interesting and inexpensive. For particulars call at

Ticket Office, 211 Clark St. Telephone, Main 3881.

HOTELS.

PARIS—HOTEL DE LA TREMOILLE
Rue de la Trémoille.
LAFOND, Proprietor.
Lately renovated and modernized. Situated healthiest quarter, near Bois de Boulogne and Champs Elysées, five minutes from city by underground and trams. Most suitable for Americans. European and American plans.

ETRETAT—Normandy coast, between Havre and Dieppe, 4 hours from Paris. Best Tennis Courts. Lovely Bathing.
NEW GRAND HOTEL DES ROCHES BLANCHES
Opening May, 1901. Built on modern principles.
Apply LAFOND, Hotel Trémoille, Paris.

Ilfracombe (England).
ILFRACOMBE HOTEL
All good Americans stay there before they die.

EDUCATIONAL.

TELEGRAPHY
taught thoroughly. Total Cost, Tuition (telegraphy and typewriting), board and room, 6 months' course $57. Can be reduced one-half; great demand for operators; school organized 1874. Catalog free. Only complete school of the kind. Round trip Chicago to Valparaiso $1.26. INVESTIGATE!
DODGE'S INSTITUTE Valparaiso, Ind.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 p. m., Monday, May 6, 1901, to furnish during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, distinctive paper for postage stamps. The paper must, in respect to composition, sizing, strength, and calendering, be equal to the paper now in use, which can be seen at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Blank forms, with specifications for proposals, will be furnished to intending bidders on application to WM. M. MEREDITH, Director of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., April 12, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 a. m. April 22, 1901, for furnishing and delivering 290 Cavalry Horses at Chicago, Ill. Proposals for less than the entire number of horses required, and for delivery at prominent railroad points other than Chicago, will be entertained. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Horses" and addressed to Colonel E. B. Atwood, Chief Quartermaster.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR SPORTING NEWS.

FAIRMONT COAL

FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF WEST VIRGINIA

Unequaled for the generation of steam or the manufacture of gas.

The ideal fuel for railroads, steamboats and factories.

Careful attention given all orders, whether large or small.

FAIRMONT COAL MINING CO.
FISHER BUILDING, 277 DEARBORN-ST.
YARDS: 15th Place and Loomis-st. 18th and Lumber-sts. 71st-st. and Madison-av.
Telephones—Harrison 185—189.

HATS

SHAYNE'S $3 DERBY IS THE BEST ON EARTH for the MONEY

187 STATE-ST. ALMER HOUSE.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOLEN BLANKETS—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., April 6, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, April 29, 1901, for delivery at either the Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Department, of 20,000 light-weight woolen blankets (cotton warp) conforming to standard sample and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Woolen Blankets" and addressed to Colonel E. B. Atwood, Chief Quartermaster.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PLANS TO EJECT ILLINOIS STEEL.

City to Begin Action to Recover Part of South Chicago Plant's Site.

MADE FROM THE LAKE.

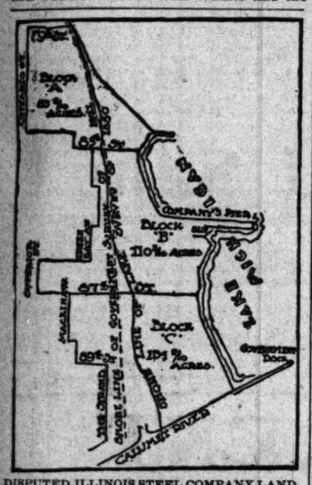
Corporation Counsel Walker Confident of Victory Against the Big Company.

OLD MAPS TELL THE STORY.

Action will be begun at once, Corporation Counsel Walker said yesterday, to oust the Illinois Steel company from over 200 of the 327 acres of land used by the company for its great plant at South Chicago. The land in question has been made from the lake, and the title has been in dispute, the claim of the city being that all filled land belongs to the State, riparian owners being entitled only to natural accretions.

The matter came to a climax when the Steel company tried to file with the County Recorder a plat of the disputed tract, that it might be subdivided for taxing purposes. The map submitted by the company merely showed the existing shore line of the lake, and indicated the land the company claimed.

Under the law all such maps must go to the Superintendent of Special Assessments, and Mr. May referred this one to Corporation Counsel Walker. Mr. Walker had the



DISPUTED ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY LAND.
[The map shows the one submitted by the Steel company, with lines showing the shore line according to the survey of 1880 and a dotted line showing the shore line in 1821. The land east of the shore of 1880 is the disputed tract.]

map compared with one of the district made from the State survey of 1880, and discovered that the present shore line lies hundreds of feet east of the one shown in 1880, and still farther east than the shore line shown by the United States survey of 1821. The difference between the government and State surveys, however, is due to natural accretions, but the 200 and more additional acres shown by the Steel company's map have been filled in by the company. The land is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Corporation Counsel Walker instructed Superintendent May to refuse to approve the map, and it will not be recorded. The Recorder has no discretion in the matter.

Confident the City Will Win.

"The land undoubtedly belongs to the State," said Mr. Walker, "and not to the steel company, although it holds and uses it. It is known to be filled land and not natural accretions and the law regarding such land is well settled. Exactly what steps will be taken to establish title and oust the company have not yet been determined on. That the final decision will be against the steel company is, I think, certain."

The disputed land lies between Seventy-ninth street and the Calumet River, and Green Bay and parallel avenues and the lake. Altogether the company is using 327 acres of which about 127 are west of the shore line of the lake as it existed in 1880. So much belongs to the steel company without question.

The balance is the most valuable part of the tract as it contains the company's harbor and affords access to the lake, as well as most of the dockage on the Calumet River used by the company. Without this made land the remainder would not only be inadequate in size, but would be practically useless because cut off from the lake and the Calumet River.

Ogden Gas Litigation Transferred.

Legal proceedings brought by the city for the forfeiture of the property and rights of the Ogden Gas company were formally transferred to the United States Circuit Court yesterday by the filing of the bill of complaint and other papers recently entered in the State court. This was in compliance with the order of removal issued last week by Judge Haney. An answer and cross bill of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company also were filed in the federal court, with an order from Judge Grosscup that the latter instrument would not stand in prejudice of the city's right to move for remanding the case to the State court. In its cross bill the trust company prays that the city be restrained from trying to take possession of the plant and other property of the Ogden Gas company, from refusing to open the streets for the extension of mains of this company, and from making statements that the $6,000,000 bonds secured by a trust deed are invalid.

It is expected a hearing on the bill and cross bill will be had in the federal court at an early date, though it is probable the city will attempt to have the case remanded to the State court.

PALMER OPENS WARD OFFICE.

Headquarters of the Alderman from the Twenty-first Established at 115 North State Street.

Alderman Palmer of the Twenty-first Ward opened his "office" at 115 North State street yesterday and announced in the future his office hours would be from 11:30 to 12:30 o'clock every day except Sundays. The office is fitted out with desks and chairs, equipped with municipal reports and maps of the ward and adorned with pictures of Mayor Harrison, Corporation Counsel Walker, and City Sealer James Quinn.

Alderman Palmer has had the room divided into three sections, his private office being in the rear. The room adjoining is to be the reception-room. It will be carpeted with rugs and have chairs for his constituents. The front room, facing the street, will have desks for the stenographer and office boy.

Mr. Palmer spent two hours at the office yesterday and during that time heard several complaints and opened several letters asking aid. The Alderman was in the City Hall during the day, and announced his intention of securing the pavement of certain streets in his ward.

WEST PARK BOARD TO ACT

WILL INVESTIGATE CHARGES MADE BY TWELFTH-WARDERS.

Commissioners Deny Accusation Submitted to Governor Yates That Pay Rolls Have Been Padded, but Admit a Possibility That Other Complaints May Be True Owing to Derelict Employes—Promise Punishment for Offenders if They Are Located.

Investigation of the charges made against the management of the West Side parks by Twelfth Ward residents in a petition to Governor Yates will be conducted by the West Park board. The accusation that pay rolls were padded will not receive attention for the reason that the members of the board say it is false. The possibility of other charges being true, the dereliction being that of employés and not known to the board, is admitted.

Ex-President Suddard said that if evidence could be submitted to prove that liquor had been sold in the parks the persons holding the concessions would be punished. If plants and shrubbery had been taken from the park conservatories, he said, the employés would be punished. President Lichtenberger said that the board was willing to undertake an investigation of these charges.

"The lease by which the concessions in the parks are given out distinctly prohibit the selling of liquor," said Mr. Suddard. "I never have had a suspicion that liquor was sold. If any citizen can present the board with proof that liquor has been sold the concessions will be taken away and the men who had them will be punished as severely as possible. I do not believe the charge that plants have been taken from the conservatories and given away, but in this, as in many other things, the board is dependent upon the honesty of its employés. The members of the board cannot spend a large amount of their time in the parks and must rely upon the superintendents.

Suspects Some of Charges.

"The few questions I have asked concerning these charges lead me to believe that they have been made by a property-owner who wanted a rebate on improvement assessments which was not given him. In many cases there are small abuses in the park management of which the board does not hear until they are given publicity. When an investigation is made there is usually found to be some small basis for the charges, and action is taken at once to remedy the conditions complained of. The people who complain seldom come to the board with their charges. They make them publicly.

"The parks are not all that they should be and they are not all that we should like to have them. What we claim is that they have been improved under the present management. I do not believe that Douglas Park is a common. I know that it is in much better condition than it was when we took it. Ogden avenue has been made a boulevard, sidewalks have been laid, and the south end of the park has been filled in.

"The liberties permitted people in the Chicago parks make it difficult to maintain the grounds in first-class condition, but that opens the question whether parks are to be used by the people or simply are to be looked at from the park driveways. We always have held that they were for the use of the people. If trees and shrubbery are allowed to dry up during the summer it is for the want of water. As to black soil being paid for and not delivered, that is impossible. The soil is measured and paid for after delivery."

Candidate for West Park Board.

President Lichtenberger said that the board was ready to give a hearing to any citizens who had complaints against the management.

A delegation of Thirteenth Ward Republicans will go to Springfield in a few days to present the name of L. P. Friestedt as a candidate for West Park Commissioner. Mr. Friestedt is a civil engineer and resides at 176 South Central Park avenue. He recently served as a member of the expert commission appointed by the Drainage board to prepare plans for the improvement of the Chicago River. President William H. Baker, Alderman Scully, and a score of other prominent Thirteenth Ward Republicans are supporting the candidacy of Mr. Friestedt.

SWENIE IS OUT OF TOWN AND NO BIG FIRE OCCURS.

Old Superstition in the Department Is Shattered During the Chief's Absence at a Meeting in Indianapolis.

A long cherished superstition of the Fire department was shattered yesterday, when Chief Swenie was out of the city all day and no big fire occurred. For years firemen have held firmly to the belief that the minute the Chief stepped outside the city limits all sorts of trouble was sure to break out, and history has confirmed the belief.

Once when he only went to Calvary Cemetery to a funeral the John M. Smyth fire occurred in West Madison street, and two of the worst fires of the year happened one night when he was in Toronto. He was out of the city at the time of the cold storage fire at the World's Fair, and there have been many other instances.

When the Chief applied to Acting Mayor Walker on Wednesday for leave of absence to attend a firemen's meeting in Indianapolis yesterday Mr. Walker hesitated and asked:

"Suppose the city should burn down while you are away?"

"Well," answered the Chief, "I suppose if it is going to burn down it will do it whether I am here or in Indianapolis, but to be out of town as few hours as possible I will go down on the fast mail train tomorrow morning."

"So," said Mr. Walker last evening, "instead of going comfortably to Indianapolis on the evening train the Chief took the fast mail at 3 o'clock in the morning and lost sleep so he would be out of the city nine less hours than if he had gone the evening before."

MAY CUT DOWN PRETTY PALMS.

Lincoln Park Board's Alternative to Providing More Room for the Cocoanut Plants.

Lincoln Park probably will lose the cocoanut palms which have proved such great attractions in the greenhouse for the simple reason the park authorities say they are unable to take proper care of them. Already the palms have grown so that their tops are pressing against the glass cupola on the top of the conservatory, and they cannot grow any more without the cupola being made higher to accommodate them. The Park Commissioners propose to cut down the palms and plant others in their place. When these grow until they become as attractive as the present ones are they probably will be cut down also.

The palms in question were brought to Chicago from St. Louis in 1893 and exhibited at the World's Fair. They were then placed in the greenhouse in Lincoln Park. They were then thirty feet high, but now have grown to fifty feet. They are extremely valuable specimens of their kind and cannot be duplicated in this country. The taller they grow the more valuable they are, but the Park Commissioners do not intend to provide room for the tropical beauties but will lop them off.

"The palms are too big for the conservatory," said Superintendent Redieske yesterday, "and we simply will remove them. We will plant other specimens to take their place."

WANTS AIDS FOR ALDERMEN.

Alling Has an Ordinance Providing for Secretaries at $75 a Month Each.

Alderman Alling has prepared an ordinance giving each Alderman a secretary at $75 a month, providing the Legislature fails to pass the bill increasing the pay of the Aldermen to $3,500 a year.

The Tribune Amateur Gardeners' Contest.

The Auburn Park association is doing yeoman's work in improving its neighborhood, and is making a record for itself in this direction which should serve as a most useful object lesson to like associations in other suburbs, and suggests the formation of such associations where none has yet been formed. What entitles it to special mention at this time is a recent arrangement it has made for not only sprinkling the streets of the town during the summer months but also for so caring for the vacant lots as to rob them of those unsightly features which have been referred to in THE TRIBUNE.

It has been the custom heretofore that those people in Auburn Park who desired to have the street before their residences sprinkled should pay the man who conducted the business $1 a month. There has been no system about it, and the $1 went alone for the single purpose of sprinkling. The idea occurred to some of the members of the association that there was an opportunity for broadening this work without any additional expense to the people who had been supporting it in the past, and with this purpose in view negotiations were entered into with the man who had been conducting the old business.

His receipts had been running from $500 to $600 a year, but he experienced more or less trouble in collecting the money due him. The association proposed to pay him $600 a year outright for his services and the use of his team and to provide him with the necessary utensils for other work which he was expected to do. It proposed to purchase a mower with which he was to cut the grass on all the vacant lots in the town, a wagon to carry the grass away, as well as other rubbish which collected on the lots. This was agreed to, and the result is that not only will the people have their streets sprinkled the same as before, but there will not be a weed patch in the town unless it flourishes on some private grounds, and the vacant lots, instead of being the eyesores they have been accustomed to be in the past, will be entirely unobjectionable in appearance. They may not look like a lawn, but there will be no great, towering patches of weeds, and there will be no unsavory collections of old tin cans and other refuse.

What the Auburn Park association has accomplished other suburban associations can also accomplish, and to one familiar with the weed patches which disfigure many of their most prominent streets during the summer and fall months, there hardly seems any necessity of referring to the good which would be accomplished.

LETTERS ON THE COMPETITION.

Several More Good Suggestions for Those Interested in the Beautifying of Chicago.

The following are among the latest letters received by THE TRIBUNE from persons interested in the garden contest:

Public Spirit Begins at Home.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—I wish to commend your plan for stimulating the people of Chicago to take up the task of beautifying the city. The need of doing something worthy of the greatness of Chicago is apparent to every one who has traveled, or has lived in other cities. Utilitarian interests have so long determined the direction in which the people of this city have expended their efforts that we are much farther behind in those higher elements of beauty and good taste than the most alert of us suppose.

Your scheme is practicable, because it takes hold of the problem at the right place, the individual. No attempt to beautify the city will succeed that starts with the mass. The public spirit must begin literally in one's own back yard. That, I understand, is the program you propose. If in even a few families you can cultivate the conscience to the point of taking care of their back door, for the sake of the city's beauty as a whole, you will have a group of people who will leaven the entire community with their spirit.

CHARLES CLAYTON MORRISON,
Pastor Monroe Street Church of Christ.

Forward Movement to Help.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—I think your prize garden competition is one of the most practicable, helpful schemes which has been presented, and, as resident workers of the Forward Movement, we will do all we can to introduce it in the neighborhood where our work is located.

We come in personal contact, through the children and otherwise, with about 400 families in this part of the city which your plan contemplates. We will make a personal appeal to the mothers and children, and, as far as possible, induce each one to take hold of the matter. The large majority of them have no ground and not many windows, but we will try to secure potted plants for them as far as possible, and give them such instructions as will be necessary for their care.

If there is anything that we can do farther than that, please call upon us, and we will coöperate with you to the utmost of our ability.

GEO. W. GRAY,
Forward Movement Association.

Awakening Right Kind of Interest.

Editor of The Tribune: You are awakening the right kind of interest in your efforts to improve the City of Chicago through amateur gardening. The art that brings the surest results is the art that lies nearest the people, and there is no greater influence than that of environment.

I have been thinking of this matter for years, but fully realize that an unexpressed thought is of no value in accomplishing an object.

My special attention has been directed towards the improvements that have taken place along the line of the Alley L since the completion of that road. During the first two or three years there were no worse conditions in all Chicago than those that presented themselves to the daily traveler over this line, who was whirled from one scene of filth to another as fast as it was possible for the scene to change, but after a time the inhabitants began to realize that they were facing new conditions, and the result was a feeble effort towards "putting things to rights."

Yards were cleaned, rubbish burned, windows washed, old clothing removed from the back piazzas, rags and papers in broken windows were replaced by glass, and everything assumed something of a holiday appearance. Within the last two years there has been more or less of a "try" towards the cultivation of flowers, window boxes have appeared in many places, and several piazzas are covered with vines and flowering plants, while occasionally some ambitious family has attempted a roof garden.

It seems to me that these attempts should be encouraged, as the low flat roofs back of the buildings on Wabash and State street offer wonderful possibilities in the way of roof decoration, and there is no reason why the unsightly conditions now existing should not, during the summer at least, be changed and the entire line of the Alley L road from Thirty-ninth street to the city be converted into a perfect thoroughfare of beauty. I will be glad to assist with whatever designs or suggestions that can be used to advantage.

T. VERNELLE MORSE,
Director Art Craft Institute.

Wishes Contest Godspeed.

Editor of The Tribune: In reply to your interesting offer for best garden, etc., on city lot by amateurs, please enter me as competitor in such contest. With a godspeed in your efforts, I am yours, etc.,

MRS. W. T. BLAIR.

Contest a Sane Proposition.

Editor of The Tribune: Your "amateur gardeners' contest" is a sane proposition and I would rejoice to see every yard and window in the contest. The constant stream of people that flowed through the "rose garden" in Jackson Park last summer prove their love of flowers. In such a soil your idea ought to and should flourish.

Your plan should include coöperative effort—where congenial families in the same flat building might jointly occupy the yard, the result being considered one exhibit. This would make them better able to compete with those homes that keep help. Most truly yours in this laudable effort.

C. G. KINDRED,
Pastor Eggleston Avenue Church of Christ.

HINT FOR AMATEURS. NO. 8.

HOW TO PLANT AND RAISE PEONIES.

No garden, however small, is complete without peonies. No flower gives more satisfaction in every way. A clump of peonies, red, white, pink, yellow-white, and mingled, is a lifetime investment of beauty. The plants will come up again and increase in number, size, and beauty every summer of their existence. Peonies are best started in the autumn, but may be brought to bloom this coming summer if started immediately—from the growing clumps—and given the right kind of care and of letting alone.

Procure the started clumps from a reliable florist or seedsman. Place carefully in prepared hollows of fairly good earth, choosing a sunny spot and allowing room for the spreading of the plants. Be sure before planting that the earth is hospitably warm to receive them; a finger plunged into the ground will settle this question. If the earth feels cold and chill to the warm finger it will feel cold and chill to the tender roots. It should be quite warm enough now, however, for the planting of all the ordinary varieties of peonies.

Hold the clumps lightly in position with one hand and pack the earth lightly but firmly about them with the other. Water thoroughly and leave them well alone, save to see that the weeds do not encroach upon their environments, and that they are never allowed to become very dry. May and June, or June and part of July, according to weather, will bring you a rich reward in the shape of a wealth of fine foliage and glowing blossoms, some of them exquisitely fragrant. And the reward will increase manifold with every summer that they see.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR GARDEN PAY.

ADVICE FROM WILLIAM PAUL, F. L. S.

You can't expect to make a fortune out of an eighth of an acre of suburban soil, but you can make that patch of land pay many times over for seed and care by crops, which will reduce your house bills, and often your doctor's, too. Grow salads. Radishes are delicious and wholesome. You can begin sowing them in March, and grow them all the year round, except in severe weather.

Mustard and cress are easily grown, and most healthful. Lettuce, too, is not much trouble. It only wants fairly rich soil. I prefer the improved brown and Paris white varieties. The former may not look so nice as the cabbage-lettuce, but it is crisper, and easily grown.

It will pay to make carrots and parsnips your main root crops. The special advantage of these vegetables, and of beets, is that they will keep all the winter, and provide the household with a second vegetable at a time when vegetables are most scarce and expensive. Grow large sorts, and plant them in drills. A way to grow large carrots and paranips is to make deep holes when sowing, fill up the holes with fine, rich earth, and sow a few seeds on th top of each.

When these come up, thin to one, and let that grow. Cabbage stands frost. Therefore a small bed of cabbages should be grown; but the amateur gardener in a small way had better leave asparagus and seakale alone. Even broccoli is not advisable. It requires skill to raise it successfully, and takes up a great deal of room—a consideration in so small a space.

A small bed of onions is essential to every garden. It is best to sow the seed where the plants are to grow. A first sowing can be made as early as February, if the ground can be got in good condition by that time; and the richer the ground, the less liable will the onions be to attacks of fly or maggot. White Spanish is one of the most useful varieties for a main crop, and the Globe for keeping.

In a small garden there is not often anything in the shape of a greenhouse. I consider a cold frame essential to any one who can afford it. Such a thing can be bought from the manufacturer's ready-made at a fairly low price. Two of the most useful of vegetables are cucumber and marrow. Both these, if started in the frame, will do well later on planted out where they can grow on the ground, or against a fence or trellis. The long green is probably the most useful variety of marrow, and in cucumbers small growers will do well to confine themselves to the ridge sort, and leave the telegraph alone. The cucumber-grower who is near a nursery gardener's can, of course, buy young plants, and put them out in June.

Even looking at matters not from an ornamental, but a cash point of view, it is not well to fill one's whole garden with vegetables. A few flowers are a necessity in the house, and if they are not grown in the garden, money will probably be spent on buying them in the street. For another thing, there is always room in odd corners for flowers, where vegetables could not be grown satisfactorily.

Hardy annuals—such as sweetpeas, nemophila, candytuft, cornflower, larkspur, coreopsis, and the like—can be sown in small patches. Mignonette, too, lasts long in water, and fills the house with fragrance. A good many gardeners are unaware that mignonette may be made into a tree. A single plant sown in April should be permitted to grow all the summer. In the autumn the lower shoots should be removed, and the plant shaped into a tree. Before frost this must be removed into a large pot, and kept under cover. All flowers must be removed during the winter. By the following spring the tender stalk will be found to have become hard, like wood. Treat the plant in similar fashion the second summer, and by the third year it will have bark on its trunk.

"The Tribune's" Prize Offer.

Chicago can and should be made the most beautiful city in America. It has many natural advantages—broad streets and boulevards, spacious, well wooded parks, and more or less ground space about every dwelling house. What is needed is a spirit of individual effort in outdoor beautifying.

There is no yard, front or rear, too small to grow grass or flowers, or both; there is no flat or apartment which is without windows in which can be placed flower boxes; there is no vacant lot that is not susceptible of being cleaned of rubbish and planted in grass. These things go to make a city worth living in.

THE TRIBUNE, to stimulate an interest in the making of pretty yards and picturesque windows, has decided to offer the following prizes:

NORTH SIDE.

First prize, $75 for best garden.
Second prize, $25 for next best garden.
First prize, $15 for best window box.
Second prize, $5 for next best window box.

SOUTH SIDE.

First prize, $75 for best garden.
Second prize, $25 for next best garden.
First prize, $15 for best window box.
Second prize, $5 for next best window box.

WEST SIDE.

First prize, $75 for best garden.
Second prize, $25 for next best garden.
First prize, $15 for best window box.
Second prize, $5 for next best window box.

All entries must be in by June 1. Professional gardeners and florists are not eligible.

Now is the time to signify your purpose of competing for the prizes. Fill out the attached blank at once and mail it to the Garden Editor, Tribune office, Chicago.

EDITOR CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
I desire to compete for the prizes you offer for the best garden and window displays.

Name.....

Address.....

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building THE TRIBUNE business office will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial rooms will also be at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, but the office of the managing editor, the city editor, and all the news departments of the paper will be at 126 to 152 Market street, where the mechanical work of the paper, such as typesetting, printing, and mailing, will be done.

DEMAND BEAUTIFUL CITY.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN'S ADVICE TO TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB.

Chicago Citizens, He Says, Like the People of Florence, Must Declare That They Will Have Nothing Ugly in Their City — Confers with Mrs. Lucy Parsons—Local Anarchists Are Showing Great Interest in the Russian's Visit.

Prince Kropotkin told the members of the Twentieth Century club last night that wealth would not bring happiness, but that both money and talents must be spent in developing the organization of society. The meeting was held at the residence of Dr. Fenton B. Turck, 362 Dearborn avenue, and the Prince's lecture was on the growth of cities.

"Chicago will become a splendid city," said Prince Kropotkin, "for you, like the people of Florence, realize the natural advantage. They said: 'We will have nothing ugly in our city, for it is destined to become a beautiful place.' That is what you will demand. What of time and talent you can give, and what of your splendid organizing capacity you may give you should turn in this direction.

"One of the characteristic features of the modern city, and the American city especially, is that it is not confined like the medieval city. You have no walls, and in many places it is hard for one to tell where the city ends and the country begins. Do you believe that you are happy in riches? Wherever I go I find that the rich know wealth is no guarantee to happiness.

Growth of Modern City Haphazard.

"A thing that is characteristic of the modern city is that it has grown in a haphazard way. There is no general idea in Chicago and not much in Paris or London. What can be done to develop the modern cities to the state of freedom of the medieval cities? The municipalization of general industries is one thing that will do much. The docks at Liverpool and London furnish a striking illustration of this point. The docks at Liverpool are owned by the city, and they always are clean and in good order. In London they belong to corporations and are failing to pieces.

"Cities are going to take up more and more the supplying of electric light and power. In Glasgow a coöperative association supplies bread. I asked them what they would do if it came to a place where the whole town was dependent on them. They said within a few days it could be arranged so that the entire population could be fed by this coöperative association.

"When patriotism is municipal it is constructive and not combative. We are much amused in our country that when you come from America you are so loyal to Chicago or Boston or New York. The city offers a great field for patriotism to work itself out.

Confers with Mrs. Parsons.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons had a conference with Prince Kropotkin during the afternoon at Hull House and discussed anarchism in America. Encouraged by the visit of the Prince, the local Anarchists say they will hold a number of meetings. They will all attend the meeting at Central Music Hall on Sunday night, when the Prince speaks on "Anarchy—Its Philosophy and Ideal."

"It was for expounding and following the principles which Prince Kropotkin embodied in his works," said Mrs. Parsons, after talking with him, "that my husband died. Does it not mean something that where a few years ago his followers were hanged, now he is being received with honor and attention?"

Reception at Medinah Temple.

Several hundred invitations have been sent out by the Industrial Art league for the reception to the Prince on next Wednesday evening at Medinah Temple. Professor Oscar Triggs will introduce the distinguished visitor, and other addresses will be given by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, M. M. Mangasarian, and Professor Charles Zeublin.

HYDE PARK HAS CLEANING CLUB.

Citizens Organize and Listen to Miss Amanda Johnson and Alderman Bennett.

South Park citizens met last night at the Memorial Chapel, Fifty-seventh street and Woodlawn avenue, and organized the South Park Improvement club. Miss Amanda Johnson of Hull House spoke on "Garbage," basing her remarks on her experience as inspector in the Nineteenth Ward.

"The wooden boxes belong to the antediluvian age," said Miss Johnson. "So long as they are in existence but little can be done. Another hindrance in cleaning the alleys is the fact that the city is badly districted and too much in the hands of cheap politicians."

Miss Johnson was followed by Alderman F. I. Bennett, who was interrupted frequently by his women hearers.

"Mr. Bennett," asked Mrs. Joseph Twyman, "is there an ordinance compelling the men to cover their wagons?"

"What I want to know," said Mrs. Frank Johnson, "is whether as an Alderman you think we have any ethical right to hire special wagons to carry away garbage when we pay the city for doing it?"

Alderman Bennett found some of the problems easy to answer, but to others he did not attempt to reply.

Mrs. Twyman was chosen temporary President and Mrs. C. Millspaugh temporary secretary. Circulars will be sent to various schools asking children to join. They can work out their dues by gathering paper.

A committee was appointed to nominate officers. It will meet on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Professor C. Hill, 5728 Madison-av.

GEN. M'CLURG'S FUNERAL TODAY

Services in St. James' Church to Be Attended by Associates and Employes of the Publisher.

Funeral services over the body of General A. C. McClurg will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in St. James' Episcopal Church, Cass and Huron streets. The rector, the Rev. J. S. Stone, will officiate. The honorary and active pallbearers will be social and business associates of the late publisher. Interment will be at Graceland.

Delegations will be present from all of the societies of which General McClurg was a member, and the 400 employés of the publishing house will attend in a body. A section of pews will be set aside for the members of the Loyal Legion who were General McClurg's comrades in the civil war.

The Chicago Historical society, of which General McClurg was President in 1899 and Vice President for fifteen years previous, has selected a committee to represent the association at the funeral. The members are John N. Jewett, Franklin H. Head, Franklin MacVeagh, Charles F. Gunther, Eugene H. Fishburn, B. H. Kerfoot Jr., Robert T. Lincoln, A. C. Bartlett, A. H. Burley, and T. M. Garrett.

Committees also will be present from the Commercial and University clubs and the Chicago Literary society.

METHODISTS KEEP WESLEY DAY.

Dr. J. W. Bashford of Ohio University and G. W. Dixon Speak at First Church.

Wesley day was observed by the Chicago Methodist Social Union at the First Methodist Church, Washington and Clark streets, last night. George W. Dixon, President of the union, made the opening address. Dr. J. W. Bashford, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, took for his subject "Wesley and Gothe." Dr. Bashford quoted a statement that the growth of the Russian child and of American Methodism would be the two most startling phenomena of the twentieth century.

BROKERS RESENT TAX SUGGESTION

Declare New Law Aimed at Bucket-Shops Cannot Be Applied to Them.

LINE IS PLAINLY DRAWN.

Board of Trade Official Says Courts Uphold Distinction of Deliveries.

HOW THE MEASURE READS.

The report in THE TRIBUNE yesterday to the effect that the new federal law which, it is hoped, will exterminate bucket shops, might be interpreted to the disadvantage of commission houses which are members of the Board of Trade, created a feeling on 'change that members of the association have been unjustly dealt with in case any official interpretation of the law puts them in the same class with bucket shops, so far as "deliveries" of grain are concerned.

A high official of the Board of Trade said: "I fail to see how the law can be in any sense a boomerang, as claimed. The Board of Trade committee, which was largely instrumental in having the law passed, made the difference between bucket shop and Board of Trade operations perfectly clear to the authorities at Washington, who were with us all through the fight. The whole thing hinges on the question of a contemplated delivery of the article traded in, and in Board of Trade operations this delivery is actually contemplated. Board of Trade rules call for this delivery, and every court in the land before which a Board of Trade case has been brought in which this point has been an issue has upheld our association.

Indignant at the Charge.

"We have made a long and expensive fight against this bucket shop evil, and feel confident we can suppress it if we have the support of the element—newspaper and other—which we have a logical right to believe is with us in the fight. It is a gross injustice to the Board of Trade that any statement should be permitted to go before the public in which the line between bucket shops and the board, and the essentially different operations of the two, are not clearly defined."

Law's Definition of a Broker.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—[Special.]—Whether a broker pays a special tax of $50 annually or one of double that amount seems to depend entirely on the class of business he attends to. There is a tax of $50 annually imposed on stock brokers, who are defined as "every person, firm, or company whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stock, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities for themselves or others."

No other general brokers are specifically taxed, and if a stock broker also does business as a banker he pays a tax as a banker, and not as a broker. There is no special tax on a broker doing business on the Board of Trade as such.

Special Tax for Non-Delivery.

There is a special tax of $50 per year on every person, association, copartnership, or corporation and for each branch office, wherever established, provided the person or corporation proposes to deal in commodities in such a way that transactions are settled without actual delivery. That is to say, every person doing business either in a bucket shop or Board of Trade, whether he trades for himself or others, who buys or sells wheat or any other grain, without making an actual delivery of the grain itself, must pay $50 a year tax. He must do so even if he makes only a single trade.

Besides this special tax, which is an annual one and is on the person, there is a separate internal revenue tax on the thing itself. The person making such a trade must pay a tax of two cents on every hundred dollars of the value of merchandise, or the face value of the securities dealt in. These three forms of taxation are separate and distinct. For instance, a stock broker pays $50 a year no matter how he buys or sells his stock, bonds, exchange, or other securities. If he delivers the securities in each case he has nothing more whatever to pay; if, however, he merely settles his deals on the basis of the market price, he must pay another special tax of $50 a year, and, in addition, must pay two cents on every $100 of the par value of the securities he buys or sells. The law says that the special tax of $50 and the excise tax on the transactions "shall be in addition to all other special taxes imposed by this act."

No Tax on Regular Brokers.

As previously explained, there is no general provision for special tax on Board of Trade brokers so long as they make actual deliveries. The minute they begin to settle transactions without making a delivery they become liable to the special tax of $50 a year for each person so engaged and for each separate office he may maintain. He must also pay the internal revenue tax of two cents on each $100.

The books of persons or companies who deal in commodities without actual deliveries are made open to the internal revenue collectors, and those who fail to keep their books properly, or to make the proper returns of taxation by affixing stamps, will be fined from $500 to $5,000 or be imprisoned from three months to two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The law clearly sustains the revenue agents in imposing a special tax of $100 on stock brokers who make settlements without deliveries, but Board of Trade brokers may make the same kind of settlements without delivery on a payment of $50 tax. The excise tax on the fictitious transaction is the same whether the thing pretended to be bought or sold is a security or commodity, and it is only stock brokers dealing in fictitious sales who have their special tax doubled.

FINED FOR LITTERING STREETS.

Four Offenders Assessed $3 Each in Police Court for Violating Provisions of City Ordinance.

As a result of the clean streets crusade four violaters of the clean streets and alleys ordinance were fined yesterday morning by Justice Prindiville in the Harrison street court. James Colosimo, a city inspector, filed the complaints, and the warrants were served by Patrolman Hogan, who has been assigned to the work of bringing in alleged offenders. The men were fined $3 each on the following charges:

John Repakes, throwing garbage into the river.

S. W. Larson, sweeping rubbish into the gutter in front of 2 and 4 Clark street.

Tony Romagnono, sweeping rubbish into the street at 120 Clark street.

John Lewis, sweeping papers into the street at Clark and Madison streets.

Mathew Kennedy, a city employé, was arrested on the charge of littering the streets of Hyde Park by Patrolman Edward Smith of the Hyde Park Station. He was released on bond pending his hearing before Justice Quinn this morning.

Kennedy was removing the packing around a water plug at Forty-first street and Ellis avenue yesterday morning when a gust of wind scattered the material over the street. Patrolman Smith ordered him to clean up the rubbish. When it was not done the patrolman arrested Kennedy, and took him to the station.

MARKET TONE STRONGER.

EASIER MONEY AND OTHER INFLUENCES CO-OPERATE.

Report That Steel Combine Strike Danger Is Past and That the Burlington Deal Is Practically Closed Aid in Giving Strength — Southwestern Group of Railroads Takes Center of Stage for a Time—United States Express Takes Jump of 8 1-2 Points.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 18.—[Special.]—A number of influences imparted to the stock market today a more uniformly strong tone than at any time since the beginning of the week. Chief among these was the easier condition of the local money market. The banks have gained so far this week nearly $4,500,000 from the Subtreasury. Besides considerable money has been attracted to this center from interior points by the comparatively high rates that have ruled recently. Another factor stimulating the speculation was the announcement that there will be no strike of the employés of the United States Steel corporation. Evidence that the Burlington deal is virtually completed was still another encouraging circumstance.

Brokerage houses with close connections with Chicago were conspicuous buyers of various stocks, particularly of Atchison common and Union Pacific common. Indications that speculative interest would shift to these stocks and to the shares of the railroads traversing the Southwest, were proved by today's market to have been correct. Atchison common led the list in respect to activity, supplying nearly an eighth of the large total transactions. At a slight reaction from the best price it closed 2¼ points higher than yesterday. This movement reflected growing confidence that the stock would be placed upon a 4 per cent basis at the next meeting of the directors of the company. Unusually heavy trading in Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues and a strong market for Missouri Pacifics, St. Louis Southwestern preferred, and for Texas Pacific, may logically be regarded as foreshadowing closer relations between all of these companies in the near future.

The shares of the granger trunk lines made noteworthy progress toward a higher level under the lead of St. Paul. The revival of activity in that stock resulted in a net advance of 1⅝ per cent. A similar net gain was enjoyed by Union Pacific common, which was second only to Atchison in respect to activity.

A noteworthy feature was the comparatively heavy trading in what may be termed the inner line of Vanderbilt's system of roads—namely: In Canada Southern, C. C. C. and St. L. common, and New York, Chicago and St. Louis common. Heavier trading than usual in Illinois Central lifted the price more than 2 points. Other unusually inactive stocks that scored important net gains were Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 4% per cent; Fort Worth and Denver City, stamped, 3½; Evansville and Terre Haute, 2, and Great Northern preferred, 1¾ per cent.

In the list of miscellaneous stocks, United States Express jumped up 8½ points on the changes in the directory, and New York Air Brake advanced 8 points on reports that interests identified with two or three of the current railroad consolidations have increased their holdings of the stock. There was less doing in Colorado Fuel and Iron, still it advanced to the highest price yet recorded for it, and closed 3 points higher than yesterday. The market for Amalgamated Copper continues to reflect profit taking.

The bond market was strong, notwithstanding profit taking, particularly in the speculative issues. The greatest improvement in prices was in Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, Union Pacific collateral trust fours, Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues, and Southern Pacific collateral trust fours.

The advance in Atchison common stock to within a fraction of 70—the highest price on record—was on buying on what were declared to be "insiders." The dealings in the stock were 187,000 shares. For the time being the talk of a Rock Island-Atchison combination has been allowed to drop.

Interests close to President Gould of Missouri Pacific were today quoting him as saying that the much talked of combination of Southwestern roads will soon be an accomplished fact. Besides Missouri Pacific, it is understood that this combination will include, among others, St. Louis and Southwestern and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the buying of which was one of the market features.

Banking houses which were the heaviest purchasers of Mexican National on the 2 per cent upward movement have been quietly accumulating the stock since its decline to 13. The fact that at the same time they have been purchasers of Southern Pacific has led to a revival of the report that Mexican National is eventually to be handed over to the control of Southern Pacific.

In connection with the heavy buying of Union Pacific the street was filled with a number of interesting stories. While these differ somewhat in detail, they were substantially to the same effect—namely: that as an offset to Burlington-Northern Pacific-Great Northern alliance there will be a combination of some certain other roads, in which Union Pacific will play an important part. Among the roads mentioned in this respect, in addition to the Union Pacific system, were Northwest, Omaha, and New York Central—the four to form a great transcontinental system. In Wall street no official information on the subject could be had.

Reports persist that the plan for the combination of all the Southern iron properties is progressing. It is said, indeed, that conferences continue to be held in which interests connected with Tennessee Coal and Iron and Sloss-Sheffield have been conspicuous. It is understood, also, that at these conferences representatives of Republic Iron and Steel have been present.

Denial was made today by President Major of the American Linseed company of the reports that arrangements are contemplated which will involve a reorganization of the company's capitalization, and in addition a merger with other companies.

The prices of seats on the Stock Exchange are still going up. Today it was announced that a bid of $62,500 had been made for a seat. This is $1,500 higher than the record price.

A circular letter issued today from the office of the General Electric company announces that upon the written request of any holder of preferred stock of the company the preferred stock of such holder shall be received in exchange for common stock. The time of making such exchange has been limited to the period beginning the 15th day of May and ending the first day of August. The certificates for common stock will be issued only in the name of the registered holders of the preferred stock surrendered for exchange.

The underwriting syndicate which is to float the bonds necessary to complete the Burlington deal has been practically formed. At its head are, of course, J. P. Morgan & Co., while the other most prominent banking firms interested is Kuhn, Loeb & Co. There are to issued $220,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, which are to be exchanged for Burlington stock at the rate of $2 in bonds for every $1 in stock. These bonds have been subscribed for at par. This exchange is equivalent to a guarantee of 8 per cent on the stock. Robert Bacon and Charles Steele of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. were in Boston today arranging the final details.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Other Securities in Wall Street Exchange.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The promise of a good bank statement on Saturday and the further relaxation in the money market which resulted were the main motives in the renewed speculative buying of stocks today. The movement of prices was exceedingly irregular, and profit-taking was on a heavy scale. The reawakening of speculation was not achieved without aggressive leadership by the professional element, who called to their assistance all the arts of manipulation to move prices upward so as to afford the requisite attraction to the outside speculative world.

The relaxation in the money market had the greater effect since there was no responsive hardening of the sterling exchange rates. The weekly statement of the Bank of England in fact makes it clear that the preparatory easing of the money market there for the coming loan has already commenced. The large increase in the public deposits of $11,605,000 reflects the heavy clearances of sugar and other goods in anticipation of the new taxes in the budget. Heavy disbursements of public deposits will doubtless be an incident of the period preceding the loan in order to ease the money market. The budget speech was received too late in Wall street to attract much attention, but the decision for a $300,000,000 loan, which is equal to the maximum estimates, is bound to be a potent factor in the future of the New York money market.

Dealings in bonds continued large and the market irregular. Total sales, par value, $4,450,000.

United States new 4s advanced ¼ per cent on the last call.

Close: Money on call steady at 3@5 per cent; last loan, 3 per cent; ruling rate, 4½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼ for demand and at 484¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 485½ and 489; commercial bills, 484@484½.

Silver certificates, nominally, 60; bar silver, 59½; government bonds, strong; Mexican dollars, 48; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds, irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Ap.18.	Ap.17.
Amn. Sugar	57,100	150¾	147¾	147¾	149½
Amn. Tobacco	15,900	126¾	125½	125¾	125¾
Amn. Cotton Oil	1,200	29½	29½	29½	28
Amn. Express	800	200	196½	200	...
Amn. Smelting	30,900	63¼	64	64½	63¼
Do pfd	2,500	98¼	97¾	98¼	97¾
Amal. Copper	65,800	124½	121¼	123½	124½
Atchison	107,400	69¾	66¾	69¾	67¾
Do pfd	44,300	95¾	95¼	95¾	95¾
Anaconda	7,000	51	50	50½	51½
Amn. Linseed	2,800	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do pfd	1,400	37	35½	36	36½
Amn. Malting Co.	1,100	6¾	5¾	6¼	5¾
Do pfd	400	25¾	24½	...	...
Amn. Car Fndy	2,600	28	25½	25½	26½
Do pfd	400	80¾	80¾	80¾	81
Amn. Ice	1,000	39½	38¾	39½	39¾
Do pfd	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Amn. Wool pfd	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	...
Brook. Rap. T	33,100	84½	82¾	83¾	82¼
Brunswick	300	12¾	12	12	12¾
Balt. & Ohio	4,000	93¾	92¼	92¾	93
Do pfd	1,000	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
Brook. Union Gas	300	224	224	224	225
B. R. & P	200	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½
Chicago & Alton	3,600	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do pfd	600	77¾	76¾	77¾	76¾
C. & O	52,100	47¾	46¾	47¾	47¾
C. & N	1,400	203	202¾	203	204
C., M. & St. P	57,600	157¾	153¾	156	154¾
Do pfd	1,500	184¾	183¾	184¾	...
Cent'n'l Tobacco	3,400	48¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do pfd	500	104¾	104¾	104¾	105
C., R., I. & P.	100	141	141	141	...
Do pfd	400	200	199	199¾	200
D., L. & W	800	222½	222½	222½	222
Del. & Hud	2,700	130	128	130	130
D. & Rio Grande	1,600	46¾	45	45¾	45
Do pfd	1,100	91	90½	90½	93½
D., M. & Ft. Dodge	200	32	32	32	32½
D., S. S. & A	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Detroit Gas	400	91	91	91	90
Erie	1,800	39	38¾	39	39
Do 1st pfd	58,500	40¼	39¾	40¼	39¾
Do 2d pfd	6,200	71¾	70	71¾	70¾
Federal Steel	410	53¾	52¾	53¾	53¾
G. & E. of Bergen	400	90½	90½	90½	90¾
General Electric	200	225¾	225¼	225¾	225
Illinois Central	1,600	122	120	121¾	119¾
Gt. Northern pfd	2,900	183¾	180½	182½	180¾
Hocking Valley	500	53	53	53	53
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	75
Inter. Pump	1,200	40¾	39¾	40	39¾
Do pfd	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	...
Inter. Paper	700	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
Illinois Central	10,200	142	139½	141½	139¾
Iowa Central	500	32¾	32	32½	32¼
Do pfd	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Inter. Paper	1,300	25¾	25	25¼	25¾
Do pfd	1,000	78¾	78	78	78
Kansas & Texas	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
Kan. C. & S. pfd	500	45¾	45	45	45
Louis. & Nash	22,000	105¾	104¼	105¼	104½
Long Island	300	73¾	73¾	73¾	74
L. E. & W	600	62¾	62¾	62	63¾
Laclede Gas	100	86	86	86	85
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	800	55	52	55	54
Manhattan	18,700	129¾	127	127¾	127
M., K. & T	31,400	31¾	29	30¾	29¾
Do pfd	67,900	67¾	64¼	67	64
Met. St. Ry	27,000	177	171	177	171
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	900	24¾	24	24	24¼
Mobile & Ohio	200	83¾	82¾	82¾	...
Missouri Pacific	30,350	108¾	104¾	104¾	104
Mex. National	18,800	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Minn. & St. Louis	600	85¾	85	85¾	85
N. Y. N. & H	300	213½	213½	213½	213½
National Biscuit	300	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do pfd	200	97	97	97	96
Northern Pacific	39,200	103¾	102¾	103¾	102¾
Do pfd	8,400	95¾	95¼	95¾	95¾
N. Y. Central	6,300	153	151¾	153¼	151¾
Norfolk & West	3,900	53¾	52	52	52
North Amn. Co	40,900	36¾	35¼	35¾	35¾
N. Y., Ont. & W	6,400	34¾	33¾	34¼	34¾
National Lead	1,400	19½	19	19½	19
N. O. C. & St. L	2,500	94¼	92	92	94¼
Do pfd	400	72	71¾	72	71¾
N. Y. Air Brake	2,500	171	165	170	162
National Salt	500	49¾	46¾	48¼	48¾
Do pfd	200	84	83	80	84
P. & E	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
People's Gas	12,700	115¾	113¾	114¾	113¾
Penn. R. R	30,700	156	154	155¾	155¾
Pacific Mail	300	36¼	35¾	35¾	36¾
Pullman	2,600	212¾	211	211	212
Pressed Steel Car	21,100	47¼	45¼	46	47¾
Do pfd	500	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾
P., C., C. & St. L	800	72	65¾	72	67¾
Pacific Coast	1,000	67¾	65	67¼	...
Do 2d pfd	200	66	65	65	...
Reading	2,900	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Do 1st pfd	3,100	76	75¼	75¾	75¾
Do 2d pfd	900	53¾	52¾	53¼	53¼
Rep. Iron & Steel	1,900	20	20	20	20
Do pfd	1,800	76¾	76	76¾	76¾
Southern Railway	58,600	28	27¾	28	28
Do pfd	15,900	85	80¾	82¾	81
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	800	71¼	70¼	70¾	70½
Do 2d pfd	300	32¾	32¼	32¾	32½
Southern Pacific	37,200	46¾	45¾	46¼	45¾
St. L. & S. W	2,200	33¼	32¾	33¼	33
Do pfd	8,900	67¾	66¾	67¾	66¾
St. L. & San Fran	8,200	45¾	43¾	45	44¼
Do 1st pfd	100	83½	83½	83½	83¼
Do 2d pfd	1,900	67¾	66¾	67¾	67
S., S. & A	300	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do pfd	300	84	84	84	83½
T., St. L. & W	800	16	15¾	16	...
Do pfd	400	33¼	32¾	33¼	33¼
Texas Pacific	32,300	43¾	42¼	43	42¾
Texas Land	5,500	38	36¾	38	36¾
Third Avenue	200	124	124	124	...
Tenn. Coal & Iron	13,700	69¼	66¾	67½	66½
Union Pacific	191,100	96¼	94¾	96	94½
Do pfd	1,200	86¼	85¾	86	85¾
U. S. Rubber	900	20¼	20	20¼	21
Do pfd	200	60¾	60¾	60¾	61½
U. S. Leather	4,900	13¾	12¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	1,300	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
U. S. Express	3,500	99	91½	98¾	90½
U. S. Steel	50,300	47¾	45¾	46¾	45¾
Do pfd	31,500	97¾	95¾	96¾	93¾
Wheeling & L. E	300	19	18¾	18¾	19¾
Do 1st pfd	200	54¼	54¼	54¾	...
Do 2d pfd	300	34¾	34¼	34¾	34½
Wabash	1,300	20¾	19¾	20¼	20¾
Do pfd	5,800	39¾	38	39¼	39¾
Wis. Central	600	22¾	21¾	22	21
Do pfd	1,900	48¾	47¾	48	48
Western Union	1,600	94¼	93¼	94	94¼
Total sales, 1,675,900 shares.					

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	170
American	202
United States	97
Wells-Fargo	142

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2s, reg	106¾
Do coup	106¾
U. S. 3s, reg	110¾
Do coup	111¼
U. S. new 4s, reg	133¾
Do coup	133¾
U. S. old 4s, reg	112¾
Do coup	113¼
U. S. 5s, reg	110¾
Do coup	111¼
D. of C. 3.65s	124

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$70000 Atch gen 4s	101¾@102¼	$ 5000 R C & So 3s	69¼
19000 do adjmt	85¾@87¼	1000 Ky Cent 4s	100
15000 Atlantic-D 4s	94½	5000 L & N g m 4s	104½
13000 Amn H-L 6s	95¾	19000 Lex Av-P 1st	122½
50000 A-N W 1st	106	1000 L-N col tr 4s	99¼
7000 B-O 5½s	105½@106	40000 do unf 4s	102¾@103¼
56000 do 4s	101¼@102¼	47000 M K-T ex 4s	104@105¼
16000 B-O S W 5½s	105¾@106	21000 do 5s Tex	108¾
8000 Brklyn Ferry 5s	106¾	102000 M K-T 1st 4s	98¼@97
5000 B C R-N 1st	107½	103000 do 2d	81¾@80
11000 Brklyn El 4s	101¾	8000 Mex Int cons	83
3000 C Ga con 5s	107	26000 Mex Cent 4s	84¼@85
20000 do 1st inc	70	189000 do 1st inc	35¾
40000 do 2d inc	36¾	161000 do 2d inc	20¾
23000 C N J g m 5s	117¾	10000 N-St L 4s	104
5000 C Pac 4s	101	2000 Mo P 5s 1917	105½
22000 C & A 5½s	86	2000 M-O g m 4s	95¼
3000 C & Q Neb 4s	113	1000 N 6s tr	95
12000 do Den Div 4s	102	2000 do Monte Div	116½
19000 Chi Term 4s	95¾@96	12000 Mich Cent 7s	106½
130000 Col Mid 2-4s	50@50¾	18000 N Y Cen 3½	102¾
23000 Colo So 4s	87¾@88¼	16000 do 4s	104@104¾
5000 C P 1st	103	13000 N Y C L 5½s	116¾
7000 C-O gen 4½s	102¾	30000 N Y C-St L 4s	107
4000 do 5s	121¼	5000 N C-St L 5s	113¾
13000 C C C-St L g 4s	89	8000 O & M 1st 6s	128½
1000 Can So 1st	107½	8000 P-E 1st	107
6000 do 2d	101¾@	18000 do inc	68¼@64
5000 C-H & D 4s	105¾	35000 P C C-St L 4½s	99¾
15000 C R I-P 4s	106¾@	27000 Rdg gen 4s	95¾
2000 C I-L 5s	112¾	5000 R G W 1st	101¾
10000 Erie gen lien 3½s	89	27000 So Ry 5s	109¾
30000 do con 4s	95¾	231000 So P 4s	82¾@83
4000 Edison El 1st	107½	15000 S P C 4s	99
85000 Ft W-R G 1st	86¾	8000 S A-A P 4s	85¾
77000 Ft W-D C 1st	84¼@85¼	18000 St L-S W 1st	90¾
16000 G H-S A 5s	104¾	15000 St L-I M 5s	115
15000 Gram Sug 6s	94¾	8000 St L-K C 4s	94¼
3000 H-W deb B	111¾	8000 Third Av 4s	104
3000 H-St J cons	121	25000 T-N O 6s	108¾@109
27000 H & S A 5s	103¾	7000 T-St L-W 4s	83
2000 I-Grt N 1st 6s	125½	25000 U P 4s	105¼@
2000 Int Paper 6s	105¾	5000 Wab det A	63¾@64¾
40000 Kings Co El	94¾	10000 W L E con 4s	92
		22000 Wis C 4s	89¼@

Total sales, $4,483,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Mining Shares, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—[Special.]—The local market today was broad and active, with considerable variations in spot. Profit taking was in evidence. The market showed weakness in the early dealings, under the influence of a decline in Amalgamated, but later this gave way to comparative buoyancy, the recovery carrying Amalgamated over 3 per cent above the low point and well above the previous closing.

Butte and Boston showed sympathetic early weakness, declining 2, to 113½. The recovery in this instance was also more than complete. Boston and Montana sold exdividend of $160. This stock made an outside loss of 8, to 423. Only a partial recovery ensued. The other Standard Oil stocks were comparatively steady. A pronounced movement in Consolidated Mercur was the feature of the market around midday, a large amount of stock changing hands in a narrow compass of fluctuations. United States Mining and Centennial-Eureka were strong. The decline in Tamarack continued, 5 points being lost, the price going to 340. Quincy was weak, selling off 1½, to 182.

The steady demand for choice home investment stocks continued. Erie Telephone gained 1¾, to 61¼, and American Telephone held firm, at 176. Call loans, 3@4 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Clearing-house loans, 2½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	3,000	67¾	69¾	67	69¼
Do pfd	2,000	96¼	96¾	95¾	96¼
Amn. Sugar	10,000	150¾	150¾	147¾	148¾
Atlantic	150	35	35	35	35
Arcadian	100	23½	23½	22	22
Amal. Copper	9,000	125¾	124	121¼	122
Adventure	900	8	8	16¾	16¾
Amn. Zinc	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Amn. Tel	700	178½	176	176	175½
Bingham	700	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾
Baltic	700	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
Butte	2,500	116	116	113	113
Boston & Mont	800	430	430	423	426
Calumet	10	835	835	835	835
Centennial	1,800	31¾	31¾	31	31¼
Cochiti	2,500	8	8	17¾	8¾
Copper Range	1,700	58¼	59¼	58¼	58½
Chicago Junction	25	152	152	152	152
Do pfd	100	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
C., B. & Q	2,500	194½	194½	192¾	193¾
Dom. Coal	150	37	37	36¾	36¾
Erie Tel	1,700	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼
Elm River	50	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
Franklin	550	18¾	18¾	18	18¾
Isle Royale	1,500	46	46	45	45¾
Mohawk	3,500	34¼	35	34	34½
Mex. Tel	300	3	3	3	3
N. E. Coke	200	11	11	11	11
Osceola	50	88	88	88	88
Old Dom	3,500	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼
Parrott	900	57	57	56¾	56¾
Pere Marquette	175	55	55	55	55
Quincy	75	184	184	181	181
Rhode Island	3,000	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
Santa Fe	700	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Tri-Mountain	200	46	46	45¾	45¾
Trinity	1,400	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾
Tenn. Copper	100	27¾	27¾	27	27¾
Utah	1,400	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
U. S. Mining	18,000	22	23	21¾	22¾
U. Cac	4,500	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Do pfd	300	86¾	86¾	86¾	86
Wolverine	400	55¾	54	53¾	54
Westinghouse pfd	100	75	75	75	73

BONDS.

$ 8000 Atch 4s	95¼@95⅝
10000 N E Coke 5s	85¼@85¾
$16000 C N M 5s	107
14000 C W M 5s	110

LOCAL STOCKS ARE WEAK

ISSUES GENERALLY LOWER, WITH LIGHT TRADING.

American Can Common and Preferred Sell Under Par—Next Calls for Bank Statements Expected to Show Few Changes—Deposits in Local Institutions Steady — Money Is Easier in New York—Financial Topics—Local Sales.

Further weakness was shown by local stocks generally yesterday, though the volume of trading was light. American Can stocks reached lower prices. As the common sold at 26 and the preferred at 73¾ at one time this carried the combined issues for the first time just below par. With the uncertainty over the outcome of the strike situation confronting the United States Steel corporation no support has been given Can issues. Owners of small plants have liquidated their holdings.

Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 87. The Board of Directors of the company met yesterday, but President MacAllister said that only routine business was transacted. South Side was a little firmer, but West Chicago failed to hold its advance. Northwestern Elevated common sold at 29. Diamond Match was liquidated in small lots, causing a decline to 133½, on the announcement of the establishment of a new independent plant at Terre Haute, Ind. Biscuit common was dull, but firm.

Bank Deposits Are Steady.

Judging from the present condition of the Chicago banks the next calls from the Controller of the Currency and the State Auditor for statements, which are expected soon, will show few changes. The total deposits of the national banks are about the same as on Feb. 5, the date of the last reports. Loans are larger and cash means are smaller. The figures of nine banks which make weekly statements show that about the middle of March they had gained $9,000,000 over the totals of Feb. 8, but this improvement has been lost by withdrawals by country banks, which have been reducing their city balances. The savings banks have made larger increases than the national banks, and some will show good gains in the next statements.

Call money was still easier in New York yesterday at 4½ per cent. While some loans were made at 5 per cent, the ruling rate was ½ per cent lower. The Chicago money market has grown a little firmer at the same time that rates were becoming easier in New York. Banks here report that the minimum on time loans is 4½ per cent, and call loans are made at that figure.

The Bank of England's discount rate was unchanged yesterday at 4 per cent.

Union Pacific Bonds.

The Union Pacific railroad, it is reported, will pledge only 1,025 miles of road at present unbonded for security of the Union Pacific convertible 4 per cent bonds. In place, however, of the remaining unpledged mileage, the company will deposit as collateral for these 4 per cent bonds $5,000,000 of Union Pacific Coal company first mortgage 5 per cent bonds. The coal company is one of the most valuable assets of the Union Pacific.

President Major of the American Linseed company denies in New York the report that a reorganization of the company's capitalization is contemplated. He says that all the stories of that kind come from Chicago and are without foundation.

President Felix Schuster of the Union Bank of London is in Chicago, and was with John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, yesterday.

H. E. Huntington is talked of for President of the Mexican National railroad.

Net earnings of the American Steel and Wire company for April are stated at about $1,500,000, and for March $1,287,000.

The annual meeting of the American Sheet Steel company was adjourned for one week.

The sale of $8,111,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated bonds to a syndicate by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company is announced.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that holders of over 91 per cent of the preferred stock and 98 per cent of the common stock of the American Bridge company and holders of over 99 per cent of the stock of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines have accepted the offer for merger with the United States Steel Corporation. The time for depositing the stock has been extended to April 27.

The principal property of the North American company, the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, as follows:

	1900.
Gross	$2,204,536
Operating expenses	1,129,787
Net	1,074,749
Taxes	87,451
Balance	987,298

The National Starch company announces that it owns almost all the first and second preferred and the common stocks of the National Starch Manufacturing company, all the stocks of the United Starch company and the Oswego starch factory, and about 99 per cent of the United States sugar refinery at Waukegan, Ill.

The $700,000 8 per cent forty-year Statehouse gold bonds of Providence, R. I., were awarded to the trustees of the Robert D. Knight estate at 104.11.

The Treasury department has accepted from Vermilye & Co. an offer of $380,000 4s of 1907 at 113.55.

Dividend Declared.

The United States Express company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent, payable on May 15.

The report that the Pennsylvania railroad has bought into the Santa Fé and will have representatives on the Board of Directors is not believed by New York financial interests which have acted in recent similar movements of the Pennsylvania company.

Granger Farwell & Co. have compiled a circular on Southern Pacific railroad stock, in which they say:

"The surplus earnings of the Southern Pacific and its proprietary lines have always been used for additions, improvements, and for adding to the resources of the company, and $3,083,996 was specifically appropriated out of last year's surplus for betterments, additions, and for new equipment, against a like appropriation of $2,577,330 the year previous. There can be no doubt that the Southern Pacific company has included in operating expenses for maintenance considerable sums in excess of normal requirements.

"It is difficult to find any railroad in the United States where such outlays for maintenance and improvements, as those have been in the case of the Southern Pacific, have not been reflected in farreaching economies in the operating department. There is no more striking example of increased earning power disclosed by economy in operation than exists in the record of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company. For the year ended June 30, 1897, it required 42.9 per cent of Atchison's gross earnings to pay the 'conducting transportation' and 'general expenses,' and for the year 1899-1900 it required 34.3 per cent of the gross for these expenses. The current year this percentage will be 32.3 per cent. Of the Southern Pacific gross transportation earnings it required last year 39.6 per cent to pay the 'conducting transportation,' and 'general expenses,' and 40.1 per cent of the gross was required for like expenses in the year 1898-1899. Should the percentage of gross required to meet these expenses be reduced 1 per cent, on the present basis of gross, the saving would be about $650,000; should the percentage be reduced 2 per cent the saving would be $1,300,000, etc. This suggests not only a possible but a highly probable condition."

Solomon Sturges telegraphs Alfred L. Baker & Co. from New York: "I have only been in Wall street for about an hour today, and can hardly form a definite opinion of things, but I never saw the offices so crowded, and I never heard so much 'stock' talk in my life as I did this morning and at the Waldorf last night. They can say what they please about big men owning stocks and there being no stocks in the street, but I don't believe half of it; any accident or distrust will show. I think that there are plenty to go around, and I would be careful in making purchases, and if I saw a quick profit I would take it. I also think a man is perfectly safe to go short of anything that bulges. I am not bullish. The speculators in this market at the present time look to me like 'corset' wearers; they are mighty slim waisted in appearances. They have all made money, lots of it, and I think they will dribble it in from now on."

Foreign exchange was steady yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	Sixty-days.
Actual	488	484¾
Commercial	487	484
Paris francs—		
Actual	513¾	518¾
Commercial	516⅛	519⅝
German marks—		
Actual	95½	94⅝
Commercial	95 5-16	94 9-16

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
2d week April	$ 94,400	$ 80,500	$ 13,900
From July 1	4,462,105	4,183,751	209,354

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

2d week April	611,000	606,000	5,000
From Jan. 1	7,763,616	7,594,071	169,545

MEXICAN NATIONAL.

2d week April	152,971	151,220	1,751
From Jan. 1	1,469,733	1,493,994	*25,260

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

2d week April	135,017	122,174	12,843
From July 1	5,413,925	5,246,878	167,047

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

2d week April	562,000	482,000	80,000
From Jan. 1	9,188,006	8,036,252	1,151,754

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

2d week April	254,927	254,100	827
From July 1	12,068,068	10,416,733	1,671,315

MIS

WHEAT SHORTS COME IN.

DEMAND FROM THIS SOURCE ADVANCES PRICES A LITTLE.

Patten, Heretofore One of the Biggest Local Bears, Takes In His Short Line of May Wheat and Improves the Tone of the Market in Doing So—Cash Sales and Reports of Damage Also Contribute Some Strength—Trade Gossip on 'Change.

(Continued from tenth page.)

less talk of cash demand, and a forecast of clearing weather in some of the leading corn States had a weakening effect on prices. Phillips supported the market early, bidding for round lots of May and getting them, was both a buyer and seller at the top price, and sold freely on the decline. The local cash demand was reported less brisk, but there was a sale of 34,000 bu No. 3 at 43¾c for manufacturing purposes, with claims of total transactions of 400,000 bu, and the seaboard reported the best business in weeks, export sales of 472,000 bu. The Western farmer is apparently still following bull instructions and hanging to his corn. There were 91 cars on the inspection sheet, of which 20 were contract, with 42 more out of private houses. For today 140 cars are estimated to arrive. Primary points had 249,688 bu, compared with 624,477 bu a year ago, and clearances were 235,157 bu. Liverpool futures were unchanged, spot firmer by ¼d.

Oats React Slightly.

A little ground was lost in oats, mainly as a result of heavy selling in the way of changing into deferred deliveries. This was done by the Cereal company to the extent of about 250,000 bu and also largely by Cudahy, though he was not a particularly free buyer of any of the further futures. May moved ⅝c and July ¼c, both closing fractionally lower. Pratt was a good buyer of May and a seller of July. The difference was ½c early, but later in the day it narrowed to ⅜c. At times the market had good support from Phillips, who bought May with more or less freedom. Some of the commission houses had buying orders in July. Receipts were 145 cars, of which 9 were contract. The local cash demand was on a moderate scale, 50,000 bu being worked. Bids were mostly out of line. The seaboard cleared 29,000 bu.

The provision list was not much better than quotably weak all day. It started out heavy on lower hogs, prices at the Yards being about 5c under the average of the day before. Receipts were 20,000. Hogs came out fairly well at Western packing points, which had 49,800, as compared with 59,200 the previous Thursday and 69,700 the corresponding day last year. Pit trade was slow and featureless, even the packers giving the market less support than usual. Cut meat shipments were free, 1,544,000 lbs, as against 1,939,000 last year. Lard shipments were light at 596,000, whereas last year they were 1,061,000 lbs.

No rye appeared on the inspection sheet and the cash market was less active. May sold at 50¼c and 50½c, closing at 50¼c. July was nominally a shade easier, with no sales reported.

Barley receipts were only 4 cars, which fact helped to make a strong market. Prices, however, were not quotably changed. Screenings sold at 38c and low grade barley at 42c. There was some demand for the 53@55c kinds, which were lightly offered.

Timothy seed was steady and unchanged at $3.75@3.80. September was offered at $3.20. Trade was dull. Clover seed continued slow at about $11.00.

Nothing whatever was done in flaxseed except a sale of No. 1 Northwestern seed at $1.59, which was Wednesday's price. May was offered at $1.60, with $1.58 bid. For September and October $1.23 and $1.22 was bid respectively. Receipts at the three points were 23 cars, against 13 cars last ear.

Futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Apr. 19, 1900.
April	70½	.....	.....	70¾	65¼
May	71¾	71¾	70¾	71¼	65½
July	71⅛	71⅛	71¼	71⅛–¼	66¼

CORN.

April	43⅝	.....	.....	43⅝	38
May	44½	44⅝	43¾	43⅞–¼	38½
July	43⅞	44–¼	43⅛	43⅝	39½

OATS.

May	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝–½	23½
July	25⅛	25½	25	25	25¼

MESS PORK.

May	14.20	14.17½	14.07½	14.10	13.00
July	14.32½	14.35	14.22½	14.27½	13.15

LARD.

May	8.07½	8.07½	8.00–2½	8.05	7.22½
July	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.97½	7.32½
Sept	7.97½	7.97½–8	7.95	7.95–7½	7.37½

SHORT RIBS.

May	8.15	8.17½	8.07½	8.10	7.17½
Sept	7.85	7.87½	7.80	7.82½–5	7.12½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	7	...	8
Spring wheat	.....	10	8	18
Corn	29	91	...	91
Oats	9	71	65	145
Barley	.....	...	4	4
Totals	39	146	81	266

Inspected out: 63,500 bu spring wheat, 46,200 bu corn, 51,000 bu oats.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts. 1901.	1900.	Shipments. 1901.	1900.
Flour, brls	31,000	19,850	35,267	31,398
Wheat, bu	100,925	67,255	764,760	19,402
Corn, bu	131,083	264,100	72,351	1,663,493
Oats, bu	234,850	170,300	209,026	481,150
Rye, bu	6,300	11,150	8,063	.....
Barley, bu	4,500	23,900	2,588	4,247
T. seed, lbs	33,100	90,000	76,985	33,300
C. seed, lbs	14,480	.....	162,847	1,460
O. seed, lbs	30,000	160	43,520	109,704
F. seed, bu	9,100	6,050	236	14,795
C. meats, lbs	428,606	820,337	1,544,467	1,959,774
Can. mt's, ca's	.....	.....	10	90
D. beef, lbs	269,355	449,886	3,268,763	3,020,146
Beef, ice	4	.....	10	90
Beef, brls	4	.....	20	35
Pork, brls	9	.....	992	349
Lard, lbs	176,320	380,250	596,317	1,061,311

The receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

Western points.	Receipts, bu— Wheat.	Corn.	Shipments, bu— Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago	100,925	131,083	94,760	72,201
Milwaukee	4,500	.....	10,061	.....
Minneapolis	152,280	18,260	24,000	5,320
Duluth	52,579	759	1,777	.....
St. Louis	12,000	9,000	26,000	17,000
Toledo	16,250	12,100	2,800	42,000
Detroit	8,745	756	7,983	7,356
Kansas City	18,400	9,750	40,000	24,000
Peoria	700	68,000	.....	4,000
Totals	361,379	249,688	177,406	170,077
Seaboard—				
New York	46,500	24,000	148,513	166,755
Boston	59,497	19,727	.....	.....
Philadelphia	16,637	17,131	2,380	16,800
Baltimore	61,404	113,102	56,000	51,602
New Orleans	6,000	8,000	.....	.....
Galveston	4,350	.....	.....	.....
Totals	194,638	241,960	206,893	235,157
Grand total	556,017	491,648	384,299	405,234
Same days 1900	475,387	1,090,719	369,975	2,438,015

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand. Standard patents, $4.00; hard patents, $3.50@3.60; soft, $3.40@3.50; winter Southern, patents, $3.60@3.80; white rye, brls, $2.80@2.95; dark, $2.70@2.75.

WINTER WHEAT—Steady and strong. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 50,000 bu on p. t. Free on board: No. 4 hard, 68c; No. 3 hard, 71@72c. Mixed wheat, free on board: No. 3, 70c.

SPRING WHEAT—Firm and steady. Sales free on board: No grade, 62c; No. 4, 69c; No. 3, 70@70¾c. Billed through: No. 4, river, 66¼c.

CORN—In good demand and lightly offered. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 43@43¼c; No. 3 yellow, 43c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 43¼c; No. 3, 43@43¾c; No. 3 yellow, 43@43½c; No. 3 white, 43½c. Billed through: No. 4, 40¼@41¾c; No. 3, 40¾@41¾c; No. 3 yellow, 41¼@41¾c; No. 3 white, 42¼c.

OATS—In fair demand; offerings light. Sales in store and to go: No. 4 white, 27c; No. 2, 50,000 bu on p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4, 24@26c; No. 4 white, 27¼@29¼c; No. 3, 26½c; No. 3 white, 28¼@29¾c; No. 2, 27¼@27½c; No. 2 white, 29¼@30c. Billed through: No. 4, 25¾@25½c; No. 4 white, 26¼@27¼c; No. 3, 26¾c; No. 3 white, 27@28¼c; No. 2, 26½c; No. 2 white, 29c.

HAY—Timothy quiet; prairie firm. Receipts, 116 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $14.00@14.25; No. 1 timothy, $13.50@14.00; not graded timothy, $10.50@12.50; choice prairie, Kansas, $12.25@12.50; No. 2 prairie, Kansas, $9.00.

PROVISIONS—Slightly easier. Cash lots mess pork, regular, $14.10@14.15; old, $13.37½@13.50. Lard, $8.12½@8.15; short ribs, $8.00@8.20, according to weight.

RYE—Slow. Sales on track: No. 2, part car, 53c.

LARD OIL—Steady. Prime winter strained, 68c.

COOPERAGE—Steady. Ash and oak pork brls, 75@77½c; lard tcs, 90@92½c.

HIGHPROOF SPIRITS—Steady, $1.27.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 140 cars; oats, 130 cars; hogs, 19,000.

The improbability of moving grain eastward by boat, owing to the engineers' strike which is now tying up lake transportation, has induced the unloading of a number of hulls which were filled several weeks ago in anticipation of early navigation. The grain is being put back in the elevators from which it was originally taken, and will either go forward by rail or stay here.

A prominent member of the board who has heretofore been a big bear on wheat, corn, and oats has taken an equally agressive stand on the other side, and is now as rampant a bull as any of them. He sees 10c at least on the long side of wheat and is confident that corn cannot be kept under 55c. The argument is that Phillips is not bulling corn as hard as hogs are. They have got to have it to eat. There are big orders in the market here for corn to be shipped to Iowa for feeding purposes, which fact even the bulls have been keeping quiet. It has already sold there for 50c, and in Oklahoma feeders are now paying 45c, and corn is scarce at that price. Some of the biggest bulls claim the relation of hogs to corn will make the grain even higher than 55c. Both interests admit that Phillips is a big factor in corn. The bulls, however, claim that his position is so well fortified by natural conditions that a combination of capital against him is extremely improbable; and thus it is figured that the only thing which can beat him is a disturbance of some kind in the technical management of the deal. The bull position in oats is said to be fortified by the fact that acreage this year will probably be less and that the crop will run into hot weather with a poorer start than if the weather conditions had been of a more normal character.

Quotations Are in Demand.

There is a demand for continuous quotations gratifying to the directors, but it is much better from the East than from the West. There are already fifty applications from New York City alone, and as many more are expected. The New York Stock Exchange has taken the service and so have practically all the exchanges in the country, about fifteen, except those at Minneapolis, St. Louis, Duluth, and Milwaukee, which will probably soon come to the board's terms.

A membership was sold yesterday at $2,200.

Cash handlers are inclined to resent the stories of liberal demand for grain and the circumstantial accounts of sales of corn for export and big sales to domestic industries at near the May price for No. 3, as fanciful or based on special circumstances, which rob them of any value as illustrations of a general demand. Exporters' agents generally declared they could get no bids at anywhere near a working basis. Some of them claimed the export sale of 350,000 bu No. 3 corn via Portland was really consigned and only worked because a steamer had to be loaded. As much doubt was cast by these pessimists on the reported demand for wheat, one exporter declared he had a vessel chartered at Boston 1¾c to Liverpool, and had been unable to get any bid from that market. There were claims of sales of 500,000 bu wheat and 400,000 bu corn, but actual confirmation was lacking for more than 50,000 bu No. 2 red wheat, 50,000 bu No. 2 oats, and 84,000 bu No. 3 corn. The corn was taken by the glucose company for its Waukegan plant at 43¾c. Shippers claimed there was no Eastern demand.

Smaller Receipts at Minneapolis.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis from Sept. 1, 1900, to April 13, 1901, were 57,126,170 bu, compared with 63,964,420 bu for the same period the preceding year, but shipments were 5,000,000 bu smaller, and on April 13 there were 15,807,765 bu in public elevators there, compared with 12,759,975 bu the year before, 8,723,897 bu in 1899, 10,747,000 bu in 1898, and 13,738,000 bu in 1897.

Seeding in the Northwest is progressing favorably. At many points in southern Minnesota the work is completed, and done with a prime condition of the ground and at a comparatively early date, it is felt that preliminary conditions are the most favorable for the development of a crop. In South Dakota the work is well along. North, there has been rather too much moisture and less has been accomplished in seeding.—Northwestern Miller.

Michigan farmers still hold 16 per cent of last year's wheat crop.

The Christie Grain and Stock company of Kansas City is apparently in good position to carry out its alleged purpose of leading a fight to test the new bucket shop law. The Kansas City correspondent of the Northwestern Miller says: "The concern does a large business, said by some to be greater than that of the Chicago Board of Trade aside from the trade of a half dozen big operators, and its annual profits are said to be nearly three-quarters of a million dollars." In addition, the Kansas City concern still receives the quotations of the Board of Trade, which is fighting it bitterly, under the protection of an injunction.

Story Grew in Telling.

A report that Minneapolis millers had contracted for 800,000 bu winter wheat, all that was in store in Duluth, helped bull the market early. A later correction reduced the amount to 80,000 bu, a trifling error of a kind which occasionally happens on 'Change.

The Cincinnati Price Current in its weekly crop summary says: "Wheat is making slow growth, but a favorable condition is generally maintained. The oats acreage is slightly reduced and the corn acreage is likely to equal last year. There is no change in the interior grain movement. Probable summer supply of hogs about the same as last year; latter part of the season likely to make up earlier deficiency. It reports the packing of the West for the week at 470,000 hogs, compared with 350,000 for the week previous and 420,000 for the corresponding week in 1900. Total packing since March 1 estimated at 2,545,000 hogs, compared with 2,730,000 hogs for the same time last year—a decrease of 185,000."

Phillips told his customers in his market letter yesterday: "We disposed of some corn today on local selling orders. The market was strong until near the close, when it reacted momentarily to 43¾c. Few purchases, however, were made at this price, and heavy demand from other sources, without support from us, quickly put the price back to 44c, with no offerings. The recession in price placed corn on a cash basis, a good inquiry developing, round lots being worked here today, with about 500,000 bu being reported from the seaboard taken for export. We look upon the action of the market, resulting in a heavy cash demand, as a decidedly healthy one, and we see no reason for changing our belief that corn will sell much higher as a result of the legitimate demand based upon necessities for consumption. Receipts extremely light. Bids for local consumption were as high as at any time on the crop. We advise purchases of both corn and oats for an investment, feeling confident splendid results will be obtained."

FARM STUFF CONTINUES SLOW.

Buying Is Only on a Moderate Scale, with Quotations Generally a Little Easier.

There was little life in the produce trade yesterday, retailers buying only for immediate requirements, which were not heavy. Butter continues to lack firmness and demand for it is of a limited character. Strictly high grades are not in large supply. Egg receipts hold up well, being 58,600 cases so far this week, as against 46,250 cases for four days last week. They are still under last year's figures. Strawberry receipts increased to 4,000 cases, largely from Louisiana. The quality was uneven.

Quotations on round lots follow:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, at mark, new cases included	12½@12¾c
Eggs, at mark, cases returned	12c
Checks, new cases included	10½c
Seconds	11@11½c
Cheese, cheds	9¼@10c
Cheese, fancy, brick	11¾@12c
Butter, creamery, extra	19½@20c
Firsts	17@18c
Seconds	14@15c
Dairies	14@18c
Ladles	12@13c
Roll butter	13c

POULTRY.

Iced chickens, scalded	9@9½c
Do, dry picked	8½@9c
Do, roosters	6c
Iced turkeys	9@9c
Live turkeys, lb	8@8c
Chickens	5½@6½c
Broilers	14@15c
Geese, dos	$5.00@7.00

VEAL.

50@60 lbs	4@4½c	100@110 lbs	7@7½c
60@70 lbs	5@5½c	75@150 lbs	5@5½c
85@100 lbs	6@6½c	150@200 lbs	4@5c

FISH.

Black bass, lb	12@12½c	Pickerel	4@5c
Carp	1½@2c	Perch	3@4c
Pike, lb	6@7c	Eels	6@8c

GAME.

Ducks, mallard, per doz	$3.00@3.25	Plover, golden	$1.50@1.75
Teal	$1.75@2.25	Grass	$1.25
Canvasback	$3.00@5.00	Yellow legs	$1.00@1.50
Jacksnipe, per doz	$1.50@1.75	Sandsnipe, doz	20@25c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$3.00@3.25	Oranges, Fla	$4.00@6.00
Apples, fancy	$3.50@4.00	Russets	$3.00@3.50
Lemons, Cal	$2.75@3.00	Cal. navels	$2.00@3.25
Bananas, bch	$1.20@1.50	Seedlings	$1.75@2.25
Pears, brl	$1.50@3.00	Cranberries, Jersey, brls	$6.50
Pineapples, Fla, each	30@40c	Do, bu	$1.50@2.00
Do Cuba, dos	$2.00@3.00	Strawberries, La, 24 pts	$1.75@2.50

VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, Mich, bu	50c	Do leaf, cases	25@30c
Cal., dos	75c@$1.00	Parsnips, brls	65@75c
Asparagus, Cal, 3 dos	$4.50@5.00	Onions, Bermudas, boxes	$2.50@2.60
Miss., 1-3 bu	$3.50@4.00	Beets, new, brls	$3.00@4.00
Beans, navy, hand-picked	$1.92	String beans, green, bu	$2.50@4.00
Medium	$1.85@1.88	Spinach, La., brls	$2.50@4.00
Celery, home-grown, doz	15@20c	Pieplant, fill., 2-3 bu	$1.50@2.00
Do La., doz	40@50c	Potatoes, Burbanks	28@32c
Cal., dos	60@65c	Rurals	30@35c
Cucumbers, doz	$1.00@1.25	Peerless	28@30c
Cabbages, N. C., brls	$1.50@1.75	Hebrons	25@33c
Do new, La., crates	$3.00	Mixed	25@33c
Texas, crates	$3.00@3.75	Kings	29@30c
Carrots, new, brls	$3.00@3.50	Sweet potatoes, Ill., brls	$1.50@2.00
Radishes, La., brls	$5.00@5.50	Do, bu	40@50c
Do bu box	75c@$1.60	New potatoes, Bermudas, brls	$6.00@8.50
Turnips, white, brls	50@75c	Havana, brls	$5.00@6.00
Do new, bu	80c	Tomatoes, Fla., 6 baskets	$2.00@2.50
Do crates	$1.00@2.25	Mexican, 4-basket crates	$1.50
Lettuce, head, La., brls	$3.00@5.50		

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts. 1901.	1900.	Shipments. 1901.	1900.
Apples, brls	548	287	210	434
Beans, bu	45,000	1,000	582	426
B. corn, lbs	.....	9,600	50,260	16,760
Butter, lbs	587,973	408,325	547,916	345,875
Cheese, lbs	407,670	188,725	227,326	125,345
D. fruits, lbs	60,410	35,490	65,510	57,975
Eggs, pkgs	9,574	12,246	5,213	2,785
Game, pkgs	.....	9	.....	.....
Hay, tons	453	656	.....	11
Hides, lbs	550,150	880,407	240,901	428,263
Hops, lbs	.....	.....	.....	64,977
Potatoes, bu	26,676	10,062	5,784	7,132
Poultry, lbs	22,568	23,896	54,443	14,047
Poultry, c'ps	.....	210	.....	1,644
Wool, lbs	100,989	41,042	305,698	13,000

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Dry Goods, Butter, Poultry, Coffee, and Metals.

NEW YORK, April 18.—[Special.]—Dry goods—The market is slow in improving. The business today has again been moderate in all directions and without any improvement in prices. Heavy brown sheetings and drills are irregular. White goods are slow and unchanged. Bleached cottons sell in limited quantity, no change in prices. Ginghams are scarce in leading makes and firm. Cotton linings are generally dull, with considerable competition in lines of so-called mercerized goods below 26 per cent.

Butter.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Butter—Creamery extra, per lb, 21c; do, firsts, 20@20½c; do, seconds, 18½@19½c; do, thirds, 16@17½c; State dairy, tubs, fancy, 19½@20c; do, firsts, 18@19c; do, seconds, 17@17½c; do, thirds, 15@16c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 17½@18c; do, firsts, 15@16c; do, lower grades, 13½@14½c; Western factory, large tubs, choice, 13@13½c; do, fair to good, 12¼@12¾c; factory, ordinary dairy, lower grades, 11@12c; rolls, choice, 13½c; do, common to prime, 11@13c; renovated butter, fancy, 17@18c; do, common to choice, 13@16c; old butter, creamery, summer made, prime, 15@16c; do, common to good, 13@14c; State dairy, tubs or firkins, prime, 14@14½c; do, common to good, 11@13½c; Western factory, summer made, 10½@12½c.

Poultry.

Poultry—Alive—Fowls, per lb, 10½c; roosters, 6½c. Dressed—Iced turkeys, hens, small, 10½c; toms, 8c; broilers, Philadelphia, under 2 lbs to pair, 45@50c; do, 2½ to 3 lbs, 35@40c; do, 3½ to 4 lbs, 26@30c; chickens, winter, Philadelphia, 5 to 6 lbs, 22@25c; fowls, Western, dry picked, fancy, small, 10c; do, scalded, 10c; do, Western, heavy, 9@9½c; do, Southwestern, dry picked, small, 9½@10c; do Western and Southwestern, fair to good, 8@9c; ducklings, Long Island, and other nearby, per lb, 21@22c; squabs, choice, large white, per dozen, $2.50@2.75; do, mixed, $2.00@2.25; do, dark, $1.50.

Coffee.

Rio on the spot was easier at 6¼c for No. 7. Sales, 5,000 bags Santos Nos. 4 and 5 described at 6.60c and f. and 900 Maracaibo. Futures declined 10@15 points, closing steady. Sales, 55,000 bags. Havre declined 1@1¼c and Hamburg ½@¾ pfg. American warehouse deliveries, 15,297 bags. Rio weak at 150 reis decline. Exchange 12 11-32 (1-32d decline). Receipts, 7,000. Stock, 307,000. Santos weak at 100 reis decline. Receipts, 13,000. Stock, 1,065,000. Interior receipts, 19,400.

There was a further decline in coffee today owing to the weak cables, larger receipts at interior points in Brazil, a decline in Rio exchange, as well as in prices there, foreign and local selling, and an absence of support.

Metals.

There was a decided break in tin in the local metal market as the result of a decline of 7s 6d in that metal abroad and the large arrivals at this port, amounting to 1,200 tons. After a slow trade the market finally closed easy at $28.90@26.25, while at London the closing tone was reported as weak, and spot quoted at £117 5s and futures at £114 12s 6d.

Spelter was again higher and firmer today on a further rise of 2s 6d abroad, where prices closed at £16 7s 6d. The close here was firmer at $4.00@4.05, with the tendency towards still higher values. There was nothing new developed in copper circles, prices here remaining nominally unchanged at $17.00 for Lake Superior and 16⅝c for casting and electrolytic. London copper closed at £70 for spot and £70 11s 3d on futures. Lead continues dull and unchanged here, while the London market was 1s 3d better, closing at £12 3s 9d. American iron markets ruled rather quiet, but about steady at unchanged prices. Pig iron warrants, $9.50@10.50; Northern foundry, $15,25@16.50; Southern foundry, $14.00@15.50; and soft Southern, $13.00@15.50. Glasgow warrants closed at 53s 10d, and Middlesboro 45s 3d.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

Current Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at the Leading Exchanges.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Flour—Receipts, 18,155 brls; exports, 4,215 brls; sustained by further strength in wheat, and had a fairly active trade. Wheat—Receipts, 46,550 bu; exports, 148,513 bu; spot firm; No. 2 red, 79¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 77½c elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 89¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options had a firm opening and were generally strong all day on unfavorable crop news and weather reports, but mostly on good foreign buying and export rumors. Closed firm at ⅛@¼c net advance; May, 77½@77¾c, closed at 77¾c; July, 76⅞@77⅝c, closed at 77c; September, 76 1-16@76¾c, closed at 76¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 24,000 bu; exports, 166,755 bu; spot easy; No. 2, 50c elevator and 50¾c f. o. b. afloat. Option market opened firm with wheat and advanced later on wet weather West, continued small receipts, and good support from Chicago bulls. Later it eased off sharply under realizing. Closed easy at ⅛@¾c net decline; May, 49⅝@50¼c, closed at 49½c; July, 48¾@49¼c, closed at 48¾c; September, 48¼@48¾c, closed at 48¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 52,500 bu; exports, 235 bu; spot quiet; No. 2, 30¾c; No. 3, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed Western, 30½@31½c; track white, 31½@36c. Options quiet and about steady.

Cottonseed oil—Quiet.

Eggs—Receipts, 15,644 pkgs; steady; Western, regular packing, 14@14½c; storage Western, 14½c; Southern, at mark, 13@13¾c.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 3-16c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c; refined firm; crushed, 5.95c; powdered, 5.55c; granulated, 5.45c.

Coffee—Weak; No. 7 Rio, 6¾c.

Cotton Market Quotations.

Cotton—It was an unusually trying day for shorts in the cotton market, and at times considerable excitement prevailed on scrambles to reach safe ground by room bears and on flurries of buying for outside account, the latter mostly foreign. On bullish Liverpool advices and bad weather reports, the market opened steady with prices 2@5 points higher, and soon further advanced on active general buying and additional gains abroad. Official reports that heavy frosts had extended over northern Texas unnerved shorts and prompted buying of a scalping nature. By midday the advance had reached a matter of 56@7 points, with the market firm. Rumors that spot cotton was advancing rapidly on better demands from the mills, claims that cotton goods markets were stiffening, and prospects for continued cold weather and rains in the South tonight, all helped to strengthen local bull sentiment. On the rise May reached 8.16c and July 8.12c. The early afternoon witnessed the best prices of the season, a hurried turn for cover and Wall street buying of July. Thereafter the market was quiet and sagged under profit-taking and selling in anticipation of a sharp reaction tomorrow in Liverpool. Estimates for fairly large receipts tomorrow at New Orleans and Houston helped to ease off the late market. Throughout the session rumors of July manipulation were in circulation, and that option led in an upward movement. Profit-taking sent prices down to about last night's close in the last half hour and the market closed quiet, net 2c higher to 2c lower.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 1-16c higher; middling uplands, 8¾c; middling gulf, 8¾c. Sales, 102 bales.

Cotton—Futures closed quiet. April, 8.09c; May, 8.10c; June, 8.05c; July, 8.06c; August, 7.78c; September, 7.50c; October, 7.41c; November, 7.34c; December, 7.32c; January, 7.34c.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 18.—Wheat had a firm turn this morning. May opened ¼c up, at 70¾@71c, and sold to 71¼c. The market closed firm and a shade higher than yesterday. May at 70¾@71c; July, 72⅝@72¼c; September, 70c. Cash wheat was a trifle easier and the market less active all through. There was a good demand for No. 1 Northern, but the premium fell off a fraction. The bulk of this grade brought ¼c over May; No. 2 sold at 1½@2c under No. 1; No. 3, 64@67c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.—Close—Wheat—Weak; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 70¾@71c; track, 74c; May, 70¾@71c; July, 68⅝@69c; No. 2 hard, 71½@72½c. Corn—Lower; No. 2, cash, 42½c; track, 43½@43¾c; May, 42¾c; July, 42⅝@42½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2, cash, 27¼c; track, 27¾@28c; May, 26¼c; July, 25½c; No. 2 white, 30½c. Lead—Steady; $4.22½. Spelter—Quiet; $3.80. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—Close—Wheat—May, 65¾c; July, 65@65¼c; cash, No. 2 hard, 69@70c; No. 3, 68½c; No. 2 red, 70@72c, nominal; No. 3, 68@69½c. Corn—May, 41¼c; July, 41¼c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 42½c; No. 2 white, 43@43¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 30@30½c. Receipts—Wheat, 18,400 bu; corn, 10,400 bu; oats, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 25,200 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., April 18.—Close—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 66⅝@70⅝c; No. 3 spring, 61⅜@68⅜c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅝c; May, 72⅝c; July, 72½c; September, 71½c. Corn—41c; May, 41½c. Oats—27@28¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 52,579 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,771 bu.

TOLEDO, O., April 18.—Wheat—Active, higher; cash, 74½c; May, 74½c; July, 74c Clover-seed—Cash, prime, $6.55; October, $5.17½.

In the Mining Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Mining stocks:

Adams Con	23	Little Chief	14
Alice	36	Ontario	900
Brunswick Con	20	Ophir	75
Comstock Tunnel	6	Phoenix	8
Con. Cal. & Va	220	Potosi	8
Deadwood Terra	50	Savage	15
Horn Silver	110	Sierra Nevada	27
Iron Silver	60	Small Hopes	50
Leadville Con	5	Standard	400

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—203937—James M. Moore vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co.; on ver., $750; satisfied.

Judge Hutchinson—211060—Fred. A. Graef vs. Fred Irwin; on findg., $600; satisfied; dis. as to A. Parkhurst n. c.—209308—M. Clarkson vs. Anna H. Itzel; on findg., $50.20 and sct. fa. to surety, dis. as to other deft.

Judge Hilscher—210638—Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. vs. Herbert S. Griswold and William C. Ross; by deft., $506.33.—210334—Creelman Lumber Co. vs. Findersin & Kroff Mfg. Co.; lv. to amd. narr. and instr. by deft., $184.54.

Judge Baker—210404—Monence Bkg. Co. vs. California Fruit Trans. Co., Hutchins Refrigerator Car Co., William H. Hubbard, and Eugene R. Hutchins; by deft., $1,222.50.

Judge Burke—210567—Adolph Moses et al. vs. Samuel Levingston; by deft., $358.86.

Judge Neely—214115—James A. King vs. Am. Boiler Co.; by deft., $4,409.85.—202131—Margaretha Lcheit vs. City; on findg., $450.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—6658—Pluess vs. Tyrsel; dec. sale.—6550—Paus vs. Hacker; dec. sale.—212096—Booze vs. Sawyer; dec.

Judge Chetlain—6728—Van Deventer vs. Van Deventer; dec. div.—6668—Rohe vs. Rohe; dec. div.—6991—Bellman vs. Bellman; dec. div.—6868—Weinberg vs. Weinberg; dec. div.—5067—Morse vs. Morse; dec. div.—7196—David vs. David; dec. div.—3453—Brown vs. O'Sullivan; dec. sale—195899—Wilmot vs. Klajda; dec. sale.

Judge Baker—6862—Dick vs. Dick; dec. div.

Judge Clifford—1242—Schwartz vs. Schwartz; dec.

Judge Dunne—211699—Taylor vs. Taylor; dec.—214746—Smith vs. Smith; dec.—21539]—Perl vs. Perl; dec.—7229—Bowker vs. Bowker; dec.—9496—Hixson vs. Hixson; dec.—3245—Corles vs. Johnson; dec.—3126—Harrower vs. Eberhart; dec.

Judge Haney—5870—Ryan vs. Donovan; dec. sale.

Judge Burke—2294—Gundlock vs. Gundlock; dec. div.

Judge Bishop—175021—Olney vs. Olney; dec.—6057—Rosenblatt vs. Rosenblatt; dec. div.

Judge Willis—4070—Johnson vs. Johnson; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

5710—John Bumford; liabilities, $600; no assets; J. A. McInerney, atty.

5711—William Dohm; liabilities, $8,200; assets, $6,700; Hanton & Pfeiffer, attys.

5712—Morris Fisher; liabilities, $9,200; assets, $300; Hornstein & Coith, attys.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Brentano—Trial call 7204, 7211, 7418, 7487, 7488, 7498, 7497, 7574, 7576, 5478, 7577, 7580.

Judge Kavanagh—Trial call 7707, 7169, 5547, 2404.

Judge Hilscher—On trial, 1359.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call 5683, 5723. On trial, 5458.

Judge Ball—Trial call 6185, 7740, 7385, 65, 66, 68, 71, 81, 7679, 6016, 6905, 7545, 91, 7636, 7637, 7631, 6928, 6668, 180, 207, 209, 216, 217, 218, 220, 224, 225, 230, 331, 332. On trial, 7364.

Judge Haney—Trial call 10192, 10572, 9875, 1375, 10958, 11098, 11113, 11121, 11163, 11172, 11181, 11251, 11293, 11270, 11353, 11442, 11525.

Judge Stein—Trial call 19872, 202207, 199030, 4373, 1761.

Judge Chytraus—Short cause call 9465, 13300, 14165, 12886, 13570, 11097, 13795, 12122, 13465, 14606, 13722, 10211, 14378, 13644, 14342, 13168, 14536, 14900, 14783.

Judge Tuthill—Trial call 2671, 3

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE NO. 305, A. F. & A. M.—A special communication will be held in Masonic Temple, Friday, April 19, 1901, at 1 o'clock p. m., for purpose of attending funeral of our late Brother Dr. George Kernahan. Carriages to West Side Masonic Temple, where services will be held, thence to Rosehill. By order

JOHN S. McCURDY, Master.
Attest, CARL H. TAFT, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, K. T.—Eighteenth floor of Masonic Temple. Sir Knights are requested to assemble at the asylum today at 1 o'clock sharp for the purpose of attending the funeral of Sir George E. Kernahan.

J. QUANSTRUM, E. C.
WM. H. SEIFRIED, Recorder.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1901.

It Pays to Be Conservative.

Some of the New York bankers are disposed to smile at their Chicago brethren who have deplored the excessive speculation in the stock market. One Wall street financier says "the trouble with the Chicago bankers is that they are not profiting by this speculation. They loaned their funds a couple of months ago at low rates on long time, and now they wish they had their money back." "He laughs best who laughs last." The day may come soon when some of the New York bankers will deplore the speculative tendencies of the hour much more earnestly than do the Chicago bankers who, for whatever reason, have deprecated these tendencies. It may be that the funds of the local banks are to some extent tied up in long loans at low rates, but these banks appear to be making money. The value of their shares is advancing constantly. Investors have great confidence in the stock of Chicago banks, possibly because of the conservatism with which their affairs are managed. Moderation and conservatism pay best in the long run. The banker who encourages wild speculation to reap a momentary large profit sometimes comes out the loser in the end.

The Lodging-House Decision.

The legislators of Illinois ought to realize by this time that the State Supreme Court is determined to have uniform legislation. In declaring the lodging-house law unconstitutional the court has acted in accord with its oft-expressed views concerning class legislation. The law thus wiped off the statute books provided that every room in a lodging-house should have 400 cubic feet of space for each occupant, and it forbade the proprietor to allow more than six persons to sleep in one room. These provisions were based on sound sanitary principles, but the court is justified in holding that it is not proper to single out one class of houses for such legislation. If it is unhealthful to crowd more than six persons into a room in a lodging-house it is equally bad to do the same thing in a hotel, inn, boarding-house, or any other place where sleeping room is to be had for hire. To be valid a law of this kind must apply to all such places alike. The lawmakers fall into errors of this kind because they have their attention fixed upon a particular reform in a certain quarter which they wish to carry out and fail to see that if the reform is desirable in that quarter it may be desirable elsewhere. Careless work of this kind is discreditable to the Legislature and expensive as well as annoying to the people. It is time the men who make the laws at Springfield were learning to frame their statutes in accordance with well established principles of law.

Give Them All a Chance.

There is no reason why the Board of Education should be seriously perplexed by the request of some Hyde Park High School pupils to be allowed to hold graduating exercises at the Auditorium. The solution is easy. Parents who object to buying elaborate graduation gowns or suits for their children and who think that the concluding exercises of a free public school should be free to the public are, of course, correct in their position. At the same time the desire of some of the graduates to appear in pretty dresses and have bunches of flowers handed to them over the footlights is equally natural. The proper thing to do, then, is to give both factions what they ask for. Let the official graduation exercises be held in the schoolhouse in the regular way. Let the diplomas of all the graduates be handed to them. Then grant permission to such of the pupils as desire it to rent the Auditorium or some other public hall for a supplementary and unofficial performance. Such of the sweet girl graduates as have pretty white gowns they wish to show and such of the boys as have specimens of sophomoric eloquence they wish to exhibit to the public can appear there, while the more modest members of the class can remain at home, and save both their blushes and their cash. The Board of Education might even be willing to select one of its members to appear at such a meeting and make a second presentation of diplomas to those of the class who years to shine on the Auditorium stage.

A Police Commission Wanted.

A Springfield dispatch in an evening paper says that the Republican leaders of the House a bill to place the Chicago Police department in the hands of three Police Commissioners to be elected by direct vote of the people. Chicago has had such commissioners elected first by the voters of the city and afterwards by those of the county. At no time was this method of managing the police force satisfactory. The friends of this police commission bill are quoted as saying that "no reform measure will be so gladly welcomed by the people of Chicago, without regard to politics, as a measure taking the Police department out of the hands of the City Hall clique." The people could have taken the department out of the hands of that clique at the last Mayoralty election. They did not see fit to do so, however, in spite of the admitted fact that the management of the police force has been faulty in many respects. The presumption is, therefore, that the people are not so wildly anxious for reform. This proposed measure undoubtedly has its attractions for the men who make their living out of politics. Were it enacted there would be three new well-paid offices, the nominations for which would be controlled by the party "organizations." Commissioners selected thus would manage police affairs more unsatisfactorily than they are managed now, while responsibility would be more divided than it is at present.

A GREAT STRIKE AVERTED.

One of the arguments of the advocates of the great manufacturing corporations of today has been that they make for industrial peace. They have contended that controversies as to wages and conditions of employment are more likely to be settled amicably when organized labor has to deal with an organized industry—that the men who control such an industry will do much to avoid a conflict which must be costly and that union representatives will be more conservative when they have one powerful company to deal with instead of a number of smaller and weaker companies and when a strike will affect scores of thousands of workmen instead of a comparatively small number.

Nothing has happened thus far to show that these arguments are unsound. No industrial combine has had a bad strike on its hands. Organized labor has found these combines easy to get along with, partly, no doubt, because of existing prosperity. The relations may be strained somewhat in days of adversity when prices and wages are falling.

The promised settlement of the difficulty which arose a few days ago between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the American Sheet Steel company—which has just been absorbed by the United States Steel company—is the scoring of another point by those who hold that consolidation brings with it better relations between employer and employé. The union officers have reason to be satisfied with the arrangement it is said is to be made. The men who were discharged from one of the non-union plants of the Sheet Steel company because they joined the Amalgamated association are to be reemployed.

Had this controversy ripened into a strike it would have been no small affair. It would have involved all the plants which the United States Steel company is going to own, where union labor is employed. It would have thrown nearly 200,000 employés of that company out of work, and by reason of the diminished demand for coal, coke, iron ore, and transportation, would have indirectly affected a still larger number of wage-workers. The officers of the Amalgamated association have been quick to threaten. Possibly they would have been slow to act if the other side had been in a less yielding mood. This would be a most inopportune moment for the United States Steel company, which is just being launched, to get tangled up in a strike.

Undoubtedly this small success will encourage the Amalgamated association. It will endeavor to unionize the men in all the non-union plants which are going to come under the control of the United States Steel company and thus strengthen itself materially. To this the company cannot legitimately take exception. It is itself a striking example of what can be done in the way of amalgamation. It is endeavoring to control the iron and steel market. It cannot consistently find fault with an organization which is seeking to control the iron and steel labor market.

CUPID'S NEW DUTY.

Union labor has always taken the position that women and children have no proper place in factory and workshop, and that woman's place in the divine economy is to take care of the home and to look after the education of the children, while the man earns the money to support the family. To this statement hundreds of women have filed the extremely practical answer that they had no men to support them and were, therefore, obliged to work for themselves.

Now the members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' union have set about solving the problem in a novel and satisfactory way. They have begun to practice what they preach. Instead of attempting to "freeze the women out of the business" they seek to find suitable husbands for those of the weaker sex who are employed in their trade. In a single Chicago factory they have succeeded in making seven matches within the last year and a half, and have in this way removed that many women from the labor field. This seems to be not only the logical but the ideal solution of the question, provided the husbands selected fulfill their part of the bargain.

The matrimonial method, however, is not likely to solve permanently the problem of woman labor so long as for every woman retired one stands ready to step into her place. The extent to which it will prove successful seems to depend on the matrimonial capacity of the union which, in a country where polygamy is not lawful, must necessarily be limited.

Meanwhile, Cupid, whose functions in this material and mercenary age have already been largely modified, must be surprised to find himself enlisted in the service of the walking delegate who desires to get rid of female, non-union labor which narrows the field of work of male union labor. Cupid's latest duty is to relieve the labor market.

LOYALTY AND CRITICISM.

If every one were to assent to the principle urged by Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, secretary of the trustees of the Chicago University, all virile criticism "from the inside," of institutions of education, church, state, or what not, would be effectually suppressed.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones on Sunday, in the course of a sermon dealing with Chicago public interests, took occasion to express the conviction that "the department store idea" has been applied too far in the recent consolidation of the Chicago Institute, the Chicago Manual Training School, and certain other educational institutions with the university, involving, as it will, the transfer of the first from the North Side to the neighborhood of the university, the removal of the second, and the discontinuance of the so-called Dewey School on the South Side. Dr. Jones warmly protested that these schools in "their individuality, local setting, and personal atmosphere are being ruthlessly sacrificed to some department store theory of economy and condensation" which threatens "incalculable loss . . . to the educational life of the city."

Replying to these assertions of opinion—whether well or ill-founded it matters not here—Dr. Goodspeed, after endeavoring to deal with some of them on their merits, calls Dr. Jones to account for criticising an institution with which he is himself connected. "He seems to forget," says the former, "that he is a lecturer in the extension department of the university. He is a member of the faculty and owes a certain degree of loyalty to the institution."

This is strangely medieval doctrine to emanate from an officer of a great institution of today devoted to the cause of truth—so medieval is it indeed and so fruitful has it been in the past of institutional tyranny on the one hand and institutional stagnation on the other that its impropriety needs no exposition. The practice of identifying criticism with disloyalty is supposed at the present day to belong exclusively to one or two crowned heads of Europe; and to remind a public man in this city that he should not disparage the University of Chicago's centralizing policy on the ground that by being connected officially with that university his mouth should be closed is the height of impertinence.

EVANSTON'S CHIEF OF POLICE.

Evanston is fortunate in having an unusual number of citizens of wealth and social standing who are willing to take an active part in its municipal affairs. The offer of Newell C. Knight to act as Chief of Police is the latest instance in point. Mr. Knight has done some good work in the last year as the President of the Four-Mile league, a body whose object it is to enforce the provision of the Northwestern University charter forbidding the sale of intoxicants within four miles of the college buildings. The Evanston people are practically unanimous in their desire to keep their city free from saloons, but they have not been able thus far to keep out all "blind pigs." Mr. Knight lays the blame for this fact upon the Police department, and his avowed object in seeking the appointment as Chief of Police is to exterminate the illicit trade in strong drinks.

A novel feature of Mr. Knight's offer is his proposal that he shall draw no salary, but that the usual sum set apart for that purpose shall be paid monthly into a fund which shall be within his exclusive control. Presumably he means to use the money in fighting illicit liquor selling. Thus, while he will get no pay for his services, the City Treasury will gain nothing by the arrangement. The gain to the taxpayers, if any, will be in the abolishment of the thirty-five "blind pigs" which Mr. Knight says now exist in Evanston.

The question which Mayor-elect Patten will have to decide in considering Mr. Knight's generous offer is whether or not such an appointment would be for the general good of the police service. The suppression of "blind pigs" is by no means the whole duty of a police department. Possibly the new Chief of Police might be so absorbed in the prohibition question as to neglect other important police functions. He intimates that he would depend largely upon his Police Captain for efficient management during his own absence in Chicago in connection with his private business. If he should leave all the regular duties of the office to his subordinate and devote himself chiefly to "four-mile" matters the result might not be satisfactory.

FRIARS NOT TO RETURN.

Mgr. Chappelle, the papal delegate to the Philippines, is reported to have told Judge Taft that the friars would not attempt to return to the parishes from which they were driven by the insurgents, and that the only friars to remain in Luzon would be a few to conduct the university at Manila. The War department is inclined to accept this dispatch as authentic, though it has not yet been confirmed by any official communication from Commissioner Taft.

Should Mgr. Chappelle recommend this course in his report to the Pope his action will simplify one of the knottiest problems with which the United States has to deal in the Philippines. Judge Taft investigated the subject thoroughly and made a thoughtful report to the President a few months ago. Though he did not definitely recommend any final solution, he showed that the popular feeling against the friars was such as to threaten an uprising if the American government were to reinstate them in their former positions in the provinces. He made it plain that it was purely a political and not a religious question. The Spanish friars had exercised political functions in a way that had gained the undying displeasure of the natives, and their return would be deeply resented by the Filipinos. The papal delegate appears to have come to the same decision as the American commission.

There still remains the question of what to do with the large landed possessions of the friars in Luzon, but Congress should be able to find a just solution of this problem next winter. The Taft commission is inclined to believe the government should buy these lands and resell them to the natives who now occupy them. The government is bound by the peace treaty to conserve all legitimate property rights of the friars as well as of other Spaniards in the islands. This matter will be comparatively easy to settle if it shall once be understood that the friars are not to return. If the church authorities can arrange to send American priests to take the place of the friars in the Philippines, as suggested by Judge Taft, one great cause of the recent insurrection will be removed. It is pleasing to believe that the papal delegate has been animated by a desire to lighten the task of the civil government as well as to act for the best interests of his church in the Philippine Islands.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE.

The keynote of the remarkable and widespread socialistic agitation which took place in Great Britain during the eighties was a protest against a system of industry impelled by the motive of profit-making and dependent upon foreign markets. To check the strength of this protest the commercial class replied, and with telling effect, that England must be "the workshop of the world"—must have its "black country" and its poisoned Lancashire atmosphere—in order thus to buy food in return, since England did not—and it was confidently alleged could not—produce food for its people.

To this contention Robert Blatchford ("Nunquam"), a passionate lover of nature and hater of the squalor and monotony which often characterized industrialism, rejoined in "Merrie England" that the country raised wheat for twice as many of its people in 1841 as it did forty years later, and that the area of untilled soil was steadily increasing in England because of the prevailing land system.

Prince Kropotkin also took up this contention, and he dealt constructively with it. In his "Fields, Factories, and Workshops," published two and a half years ago, he set forth the wonderful results of intensive agriculture in various countries, especially in France, Belgium, and the Channel Islands, and concluded (1) that if "the soil of the United Kingdom were cultivated only as it was thirty-five years ago 24,000,000 people, instead of 17,000,000, could live on home grown food"—correspondingly stimulating the home market for manufactures; (2) that if the degree of cultivation were equal to that in Belgium the number would be 37,000,000; and (3) that if the degree of farm cultivation equaled that of the best farms in England, Lombardy, and Flanders, and the market gardening around Paris, the number of home fed people could be 80,000,000.

In his lecture before the Arts and Crafts society on Wednesday night Prince Kropotkin emphasized the good policy as well as the justice of rendering labor attractive, educational, and in the highest degree productive. Perhaps his most significant word, however, was his warning to the United States that other countries would not indefinitely buy from us food which, with proper enterprise, they could well produce from their own soil, and that we must accordingly look for our manufactures and agricultural products more and more nearly to balance each other in home markets. Indeed, the coexistence geographically of "a dense population, a high development of industry, and a high development of agriculture and horticulture" is to his mind not only desirable but inevitable in every country.

His confident assurance respecting the possible increase of the food supply of every nation certainly tends also—and the fact is of wide human significance—to "make short work of the overpopulation fallacy" of Malthus.

A NEW ENGLAND TRAGEDY.

The dispatches a few days ago briefly stated that Elisabeth Naramore of Coldbrook, Mass., had murdered her six children and was removed to a hospital for the insane at Worcester. The husband, a worthless drunkard, from all accounts, is at large. Since the murders a clergyman of a neighboring village has made an investigation, and told in a funeral sermon the plain truth about a domestic tragedy of a most pitiful kind. His statements go to show that fiction has not exaggerated these all too frequent tragedies in New England life.

Elisabeth Naramore's mother was taken from her when she was a baby, and her father being poor she went out to service. She grew up to be a handsome, thrifty, capable, kind-hearted, religious woman. She established herself in a small business and was doing well when she met Naramore, whom she subsequently married in ignorance of his real character. He was a capable workman and naturally clever, but he was lazy, shiftless, improvident, addicted to liquor, and quarrelsome when in his cups. The poor woman's troubles began at once. He squandered all her money and one after the other disposed of the household articles to supply himself with funds. They had six children. The mother worked day and night to support them, and did all the rough work of the house, but at last the dissolute wretch told her they were at the end and the town must support them.

In this emergency she consulted the overseer of the poor, and he said if she would leave Naramore he would help her to get boarders and keep her children. Naramore would not listen to this. He insisted upon parceling out five of the children among families and sending her to the poorhouse with the baby. The rest of the story is brief. He told her this on a Tuesday night, and a neighbor heard her screaming. The next morning, standing in her door, she accosted a neighbor going by. "What would you do," she asked, "if they were going to take your children away from you, never to see them more?"

That day she killed all the children with an ax and fled from the house demented. The man who is morally guilty of all this wretchedness and cruelty goes free. The children have escaped much misery. The mother remains to suffer. It is no wonder, facing such a situation as this, that the minister in closing his sermon asked these questions: "What modifications of law, what new laws, shall the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts make for such desperate cases? What prevention, and what remedies? What warnings, and what punishments? What new atmosphere shall it create, and how, for social regeneration and righteousness? What functions for church and state? What coöperations and sympathies to deliver and save such mothers and children?"

An item is going the rounds to the effect that the Sultan of Turkey is extremely fond of his children. Has it been generally supposed that the Sultan is an ogre?

"Omaha," says the Bee, "is steadily pushing forward in the race for trade and industrial supremacy." Don't push, neighbor. Go around the other fellows.

Uncle Horace Boies emits an opinion once in a while merely to show that his epiglottis is still in working order.

As to Jamaica ginger, there may be a difference of opinion, but there is no doubt whatever concerning the intoxicating quality of Jamaica's other product.

The esteemed Buffalo Express should be patient with those persons who may happen to make thoughtless remarks about the expensiveness of things connected with the Pan-American exposition during the coming summer. In point of vigorous and persistent kicking at Chicago and the World's Fair in 1893 the Express, if we remember rightly, led all the other journals of the country.

Will Chicago's non-partisan Board of Aldermen issue a new price list on franchises?—Boston Advertiser.

Certainly not. That was substantially the issue on which the non-partisan board was elected.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Uncle 'Rastus Protests.

"I 'bjeck to all of 'em, yo' honah," said Uncle 'Rastus, glancing contemptuously at the white jurymen that had been summoned to try his case.

"What is the matter with them?" demanded the police justice.

"Yo' honah, I'se entitled to a trial by a jury of my peeahs."

Larger Contract Still.

The Jap drew back, as if to strike
The Russian on the slats,
Then changed his mind, and all at once
Declared war on the rats.

Desperate Case.

Red-Nosed Customer (in great haste)—"I want a gallon of whisky right away. My wife is sick."

Druggist—"A gallon? Did the doctor tell you to bathe her in it?"

Same Old Disenchantment.

"Disappointed in love's young dream again?" queried her legal adviser.

"Yes, sir. It's the same old nightmare," replied the actress who was trying to procure her third divorce.

The Caliph and the Vizier.

Accompanied by his faithful Grand Vizier, Jokip, the good Caliph Haroun Al Harrison was wandering about the streets of Chibagdad in the disguise of a merchant from the interior.

At the foot of a stairway fronting on one of the principal streets they saw a man standing, who addressed them in these words:

"All kinds of games going on up there, boys!"

"What means he, Jokip?" asked the good Caliph, as they passed on. "Is there some kind of unlawful gaming in progress there, think you?"

"It cannot be, Commander of the Faithful," replied the Grand Vizier, his noble countenance aflame with conscious virtue. "There is no gambling in Chibagdad. He means they are playing crokinole, tiddledewinks, and authors' games."

A LINE-O-TYPE OR TWO.

EUGENE WARE, the Kansas bard, pays his respects to Aunt Carrie as follows:

There came to our town an old pelican,
Whose manner was scarcely angelican;
To a man who said beer
She said, "Say, look here,
"If you want me to save you from hellican."

THE New York Janitors' league says that janitors are generally misunderstood. Well, for that matter, we should probably have some difficulty in getting ourselves understood by the people of Stockholm.

THANKS to recent additions to their observatory at Arequipa, Harvard astronomers are equipped to do even better work.

E. F. P.: It seems to us that your attitude is "Go it, husband! Go it, bear!"

A CORRESPONDENT criticises the style of plow used in a TRIBUNE illustration, contending that a plow with tongue and neck-yoke is hardly the real thing. It is only fair to the artist, who was city bred, to explain that the studio plow happened to be out getting varnished, and he was compelled to rely on his memory.

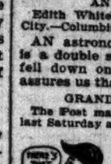
AN UNTANNED BELLE.

Edith Whiteleather spent Sunday in Columbia City.—Columbia City (Ind.) Mail.

AN astronomical sharp asserts that Eros is a double star. Mr. Fullas A. Goat, who fell down on Madison street last evening, assures us that Eros is at least triplets.

GRAND OPENING IN WYOMING.

The Post man strolled into the crowded rooms last Saturday and when the floor walker Mr. A. E. Pike, spied us he at once cast a suspicious look in our direction but let us pass on to the department that was attended to by Miss Edna Stuby who showed and sold wash goods to all who was interested. We called for soap and a wash board, but was told that they did not belong to the class of goods under her charge. The dress goods department was presided over by Miss Sadie Doyle who certainly had her hands full while attending to the many wants of the shoppers. We neared the first angle and found Charles Halbert at the head of the shoe department and he made fits while we watched him sizing up a no. 7 foot and trying on a no. 6 shoe, but he turned the shoe upside down so that the 9 looked like a 6 and every one was satisfied.



"Pike's Suspicious Look."

The sweet strains of music was too much for us and we finally reached the musician's stand where the one-man-band was in active operation. Prof. Willard Waldo presided at the instrument and business was done in rag time while every one seemed willing to attempt the cake walk. Dick Peret was the man that done business in the gents furnishing department and he looked like he would swap jobs with a section hand as he was called upon 30 times a minute by as many customers. Miss Mabel Collier was behind a pile of lace and embroidery that seemed to be a great attraction for the passing females.

"Dick Peret Was the Man."

"We Was Bashfull."

We was informed that refreshments were being served on the 2nd floor and as a reporter should never overlook anything, we was soon standing in the center of the drapery and carpet department. Miss Stella Vallieu presided in a cozy bower of hanging rugs and draperies and dispensed coffee and chocolate that made a man wish for the second cup but being bashfull, we abstained from asking her to fill 'em up again.—Sheridan (Wyo.) Post.

SIR ALFRED MILNER'S blue block on south Africa contains no report of the capture of our General Slinger, so the situation is not utterly hopeless.

The Billoustine.

"Fra McGinnis!" repeated the man, "it seems to me I have heard of you. You publish——"

"My dear sir," I interrupted, "the Boy Grafters 'publish' nothing; they do it into English."

"Isn't your printing shop at East Aurora, Ill.?"

"We have no 'printing shop,'" I corrected. "We have a Philandery, in which we do things on Watt'ell hand-laundered paper. Let me do you on suspicion." Saying which I opened my sample case and exhibited a few lovely things stitched by hand with silk. The man pawed them over in trembling delight. "Ah!" he cried, "this is what I have always yearned for." Ten minutes later I had his order for Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt," done on imported Madras, with a narrow blue stripe, photogravure of Fra McGinnis for a tailpiece, and illuminated silhouette of Sindbad the Buzzsaw, for a frontispiece; size, 15½; price, $150 a dozen.

THE BOY GRAFTERS will be glad to send you a bust of Fra McGinnis on suspicion. Something very tender, very precious. Modeled in mud by Sindbad. Price, $33; cheaper in dozen lots.

(2)

BURGLARS have broken into the Museum of Fine Arts at Santiago de Chile and cut a number of fine paintings from their frames. Pat Sheedy says he doesn't know anything about it.

COMING so soon after the capture of Citizen Ag, the order to reduce the army in the Philippines is rather rubbing it into the anti-imperialists.

MACARTHUR reassures us with the report that the commissary frauds, like the earlier reports of Aguinaldo's death, have been grossly exaggerated.

SPRING hasn't come in Colorado either. A snowslide butted two engines off the track yesterday.

THE FIRST ROBIN.

"Thank you for your sympathy; but, then, you know, I never expected much of a Chicago spring, so I am not much disappointed."

THE White Rats are not included in the latest crusade.

THE anti-rodent virus that Mr. Sorby intends to use promises to be especially rough on rats.

MUST HAVE BEEN "OF."

The editor had the honor (?) of going down at the spelling school on the first word put at him. This was a poor showing for one whose business necessarily calls for spelling all kinds of words from day to day, and the especially embarrassing feature of the trial was the fact that the word was composed of only two letters.—Allerton (Ia.) News.

BROOKLYN leads in the pennant race.

"WHO loves not ginger, women and song
Remains a fool his whole life long."

LET'S see, wasn't it One Timothy that said: "Drink no longer water, but use Jamaica ginger for thy stomach's sake"?

"MR. DOOLEY" has been talking with the Pope; and for once "Mr. Dooley" did most of the listening.

PRINCE BISMARCK is not an editor, else his reference to the Kaiser as a zigzagger would have landed him in the lese majesty jug.

"THE RIVALS."

New Comedy by Dr. Buckley, Editor of the Christian Advocate.

TAKE a package of seeds to the loved ones at home.

THE Governor declines to discuss it. There is really nothing to discuss.

CHICAGO will start after the pennant tomorrow.

ONLY one more Thomas concert.

THINGS are not looking well for "Eddie" Hall, Cap'n Streeter, and Cap'n Carter.

LADY WINDERMERE FAN reports the Remnants as in fine condition for tomorrow's game.

PRETTY big bank defalcation for so small a State as Vermont.

A FORMER Duluthian has committed suicide in Seattle. The cause of his despondency is not clear, as he left Duluth some time ago.

OUR tulips are wearing ear muffs.

B. L. T.

SOME GAME FISHES FOUND NEAR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO men who imagine that all the big fish have been caught out of the waters close to home should have seen some of the finny wonders brought to the surface when the Fish Commissioners pulled a seine in Fox Lake a few weeks ago. Their object in seining the lake was to destroy some of the coarser and less desirable fish, and in that class they caught one German carp which weighed fifty-six pounds. But the feature of the catch which was the greatest surprise was a giant muskellunge, which, when brought to the scales, weighed no less than forty-nine pounds. Muskellunge have been caught in Wisconsin waters which weighed much more, but they are few and far between. The man who gets a strike from a "musky" weighing close to fifty pounds will certainly realize that "something is doing."

Within a few days also a pot fisherman pulled out of Lake Calumet one of the largest black bass ever landed in this vicinity, and there are other indications that this will be a great season for the fisherman in waters adjacent to Chicago.

Under the present laws of the State the fish get little protection. It is forbidden to catch a fish in any way through the ice, and the use of lime, spears, acid, medical or chemical compounds, and explosives is forbidden at all times. On the contrary, it is allowable to use a seine with meshes not more than two inches square in all navigable rivers and streams and in all lakes connected with them within the borders of the State, except within half a mile of a dam, between the 1st day of July in each year and the 15th day of April in the following year.

The law also provides that all dams and other obstructions in the rivers and lakes of the State shall be fitted with proper fishways, so that the fish may have free passage up and down the waters in question.

Practically speaking, it is permissible to catch fish in Illinois with hook and line at any time, the only provisions of the law bearing on the subject being those which forbid fishing through the ice and protecting white-fish and lake trout for a few weeks each fall.

The law fixes limits of size below which it shall be illegal to offer the various varieties of game fish for sale within the State, and the same limits might well be observed by anglers in deciding which fish they will throw back into the water. The legal lengths below which it is forbidden to sell the more common game fishes are as follows:

Black bass	11 inches
Rock bass	8 inches
Croppy	9 inches
Yellow perch	8 inches
Wall-eyed pike	15 inches
Pickerel	18 inches
White perch	10 inches

The penalty provided for breaking any one of the provisions of the law is a fine of from $25 to $200 for each offense, with a jail sentence of from ten to sixty days in case the fine is not paid.

There are in the State more than 1,000 miles of river frontage along which game fish may be caught. Along less than half of this frontage fishing is pursued as a regular business. These pot fishermen have considerable capital invested and their catch is valued at more than $500,000, without considering the fish taken from Lake Michigan. The last report of the State Fish commission states that an association of market fishermen along 200 miles of the Illinois River alone market nearly $300,000 worth of fish annually. Their catch consists of 85 per cent of carp, catfish, and other coarse fish, the number of game fish taken being stated as extremely small. Black bass, it is declared, represent only one-half of 1 per cent of the total catch. The Fish Commissioners argue that as the game fish are largely carnivorous a large supply of the coarser fish is necessary to supply them with food. At the same time these coarse fishes, like the carp, would increase to a tremendous extent if left alone, and it is not possible to catch them with a hook and line to any extent. Therefore the commission justifies the use of the seine in their capture.

According to the State commission, the game fish grow with remarkable rapidity in local waters. A black bass spawned in May will measure six inches in length in November and weigh close to half a pound. Investigation has shown that the small-mouth or tiger bass, as found in Wisconsin waters, grows much more slowly. It is estimated that it takes four years for a small-mouth bass to reach the length of six inches. The greater growth in Illinois waters is ascribed to the presence of numerous shallow lakes along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, in which, during the summer, the water often reaches a temperature of 90°. This high temperature not only causes the fish to grow with great rapidity but also produces with equal rapidity the food needed for their support. On the other hand, the Wisconsin waters are much colder, and the fish accordingly do not grow so fast.

The heated waters of these natural breeding ponds have even a more marked effect upon the coarse fishes. In a single season from the spawn a German carp has been known to reach a weight of nearly two pounds.

The State Fish commission does much work each year in the collection and distribution of young fish. Each spring when the water is high small pools are formed along the river bottoms in which thousands of young fish are caught. As the water falls these ponds are cut off from the main streams and gradually dry up, leaving the fish to die or be caught and destroyed by boys and animals. The employés of the commission visit the ponds as the high water recedes and collect the fish, preserving them in tanks. At Urbana and at Meredosia breeding and receiving ponds are maintained, from which the fish are distributed to both public and private waters as occasion demands. It has been found necessary in the experience of the commission, where a pond or river is stocked with game fish, to introduce a greater number of the coarser fish in order to provide food for the bass and other voracious fish. When game fish are introduced alone the larger and stronger feed upon the smaller and weaker until the pond is practically depopulated. On an average the commission handles annually 200,000,000 or more young black bass, half as many crappies, and large quantities of perch and channel catfish.

The Fish commission has under its direction one steamboat which is used chiefly to patrol the Illinois River from La Salle to Grafton. The men in charge of this work find each year many pot fishermen who stop at nothing in their efforts to make enormous hauls. In some instances fences have been built more than a mile in length in order to keep fish from coming out from the overflow ponds along the river. In other cases pieces of webbing have been found more than a third of a mile in length, to which were attached more than forty large nets.

The records of some of the hauls made with seines in Carthage and Running Slough Lakes, among others, are astonishing. Catches of 7,000 or 8,000 pounds are not uncommon at a single haul. In a majority of cases most of the fish are carp, buffalo, or skips, but several hauls of 1,200 or more pounds of bass or other game fish are reported. It is pleasant to note that the game fish taken in these hauls were not sold but used to stock other less favored waters. At the same time the figures quoted are some indication of the havoc pot fishermen work with their seines during the long open season.

The commissioners declare that the waters along the Illinois River are naturally the most prolific in the country in the production of black bass and other game fish, and that every effort should be made to encourage the coming of anglers both from within and without the State. They feel certain that the men who make a business of fishing do not seriously interfere with the game fishes, depending chiefly upon the carp, for which there is said to be a tremendous demand in the Eastern markets.

The amendment to the present law which they think most desirable is one which will absolutely prohibit the taking and killing of fish within 400 feet of a dam from April 1 to July 1 of each year. During these months hundreds of fish are caught with hook and line immediately below dams, where they congregate in their efforts to get further up stream to the spawning grounds. In this way not only are the adult fish killed, but they are prevented from depositing their eggs.

PERSONALS.

John W. Foster, Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, and Senator Fairbanks of Indiana have each given $1,000 for the monument to Benjamin Harrison.

Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, the well known English entomologist, has decided to discontinue her annual reports on injurious insects and common farm pests. She has prepared such reports for nearly a quarter of a century.

The Queen of Greece is the only woman Admiral in the world. She was so appointed by the late Emperor Alexander III. of Russia because of her love for the sea, instead of being appointed Colonel of a regiment, according to custom.

Joseph Parris, chief engineer of the Washington (D. C.) fire department, will retire from active service on May 1, after a continuous service with the department of thirty-three years. He has been chief engineer since 1878. Mr. Parris' resignation has been accepted and he will be retired with a pension of $100 a month.

Writing from Wiesbaden, John E. Russell of Massachusetts says: "The heart and nerve sharps of Germany agree in telling me I cannot live in America. There is, or ought to be, a medical axiom that no man can tell what will kill him till he tries it; acting on this I intend to try my native air this summer. Please let my friends know that I am not doing well."

Lord Salisbury, it is said, will have to find a clergyman who is well endowed with private means to fill the deanery of Salisbury. The chapter revenue has been so much reduced by agricultural depression that the dean's stipend has been cut down to £700 a year from £1,000, and even the larger sum was inadequate for the position. There is a large and costly house, with expensive gardens and grounds, and much hospitality and liberal charities are expected from this dignitary. Up to the present time all the deans of Salisbury have possessed good incomes of their own, and they could not have managed with only the official stipend.

The War Secretary's Signature.

Paper's cheap, and so is ink,
E. Root;
Why should you your first name sink
E. Root?
Surely it was short enough;
Now it seems a sawed-off bluff;
Such economy is tough,
E. Root.

What possessed you thus to scrimp,
E. Root?
Got a bad one-sided limp,
E. Root.
Order back your Christian name,
Cease your little saving game;
You will never capture fame
As E. Root.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nothing in It.

The big ocean greyhound had left its pier and was steaming down New York Bay.

"What is that you're reading, my friend?" asked a jovial passenger.

"'To Have and To Hold,'" replied the man addressed.

"Ah, yes; a treatise on how to prevent seasickness; nothing in it, my boy! Nothing in it!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Morgan's "Rest."

Mr. Morgan, having corralled everything on this side of the water, now says he is in England simply for "the rest."—New York World.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

TOLEDO, O., April 18.—Arrived—Faustin, Montpelier. Departed—Wheat: Elismere, Buffalo.

MANITOWOC, Wis., April 18.—Departed with grain—Aurora, Amazon, Drake, Buffalo. The Toledo arrived for grain.

TOLEDO, O., April 18.—The steamer Messenger, owned by J. N. Dewey & Co., has been fined $500 for carrying passengers without a license.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 18.—The tug Portia, which left Buffalo for Gladstone, came in here today for shelter. Its Captain reports that the ice is broken and is moving across the lake.

GLADSTONE, Mich., April 18.—The Ann Arbor Car Ferry No. 2 arrived here today, having had no difficulty with the ice in the bay. The fields are moving out fast, and navigation will be fully opened in a few days.

MENOMINEE, Mich., April 18.—High winds have cleared the ice from the west shore of Green Bay. The tug Fischer and its car ferry barge from South Chicago reached Peshtigo last night and cleared today on the return voyage.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—The steamer Minneapolis opened navigation from here, starting out at 6 o'clock this morning. It is run in the Soo Line, which is not a member of the Lake Carriers' Association, and it carried union engineers.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., April 18.—The ice is broken up and navigation in all directions is practically open. Down—R. J. Gordon, 5 a. m.; Ames and consorts, noon. Up—Fischer and consorts, 10 Wednesday night; Emery and consorts, 11 a. m.

CLEVELAND, O., April 18.—Five boats were sold by deals which were closed today. The steel steamers Tampico, Eureka, and Meteor, owned by the Hawgood and others of this city, were bought by San Francisco parties and will be taken to the Pacific coast. The price is said to be $180,000 apiece.

DETROIT, Mich., April 18.—The passenger steamer Arundel, which left Port Huron this morning for Detroit, was unable to get through the ice in St. Clair flats canal. The running ice made it impossible for the boat to stop at St. Clair at all. The regular boats to Mackinaw will be delayed at least a week.

HARBOR SPRINGS, Mich., April 18.—The revenue cutter Morrill succeeded in reaching here last night after suffering severe damage in the ice at the foot of Lake Michigan. Two propeller blades were broken and the backing chains and rudder head were disabled. The Morrill is on its way from Milwaukee to Sault Ste. Marie.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 18.—The steamer Mary H. Boyce, bound down from Chicago, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this evening, having been in sight of the river since 9:30 o'clock this morning. It had a hard time making its way through the ice, which is heavy. Another steamer is outside, about five miles from the river. It will remain there during the night. The river is full of floating ice. The river is still badly blocked with ice.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—W. J. Carter, A. W. Luckey, A. Brankley, H. B. Pereue, Manistee; Guido, Pierport.

Cleared—Light—R. Kanters, Pine Lake; Nancy Hulbert, Bailey's Harbor; Resumption, Ford River; Guido, Pierport; J. V. Jones, Pine Lake; Jura, Cross Village; W. J. Carter, Ed Buckley, Manistee. Grain—Tampa, G. G. Hadley, Buffalo.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John S. Regan of Harlem, Ill., Rose Hacker, same	27—17
Gustaf W. Volstorff, Lena Christensen	26—24
Jesse Olson, Sigrid Halslund	31—22
Emil Demme, Martha Katschke	27—24
Henry Sweden, Cary Marshall	29—23
Isaac Pearson, Gertrude Bosley, Mattoon, Ill.	34—20
John A. Harnett, Florence Baker	31—25
William Thomas Stegar, same	45—29
Joseph Brandt, Lena Goldblat	29—25
Clemens Emmerling, Adeline Barteime	34—33
Ole Hanson, Anna Nelson	30—28
Andrew Pidovich, Mary Hansen	35—37
Louis Wolter, Lemont, Ill.; Minnie Boe, same	26—21
Thomas Forde, Clinton, Ia.; Mary J. Fleming, same	37—32
Wojciech Barnas, Agnieska Pareck	36—30
Claude R. Grover, Mae Fairchild, Harvey, Ill.	23—20
Howard F. Gallagher, Angie B. Gaines	21—20
George Lepple, Minnie Kelm	21—18
John Stubfield, Fannie Mathews	25—28
Wolfieck Burtowski, Joanna Tylicka	30—26
Charles Smith, Minnie Smith	27—24
Randal M. McGavosk, Louisa Hulke	27—24
Alex Jankowski, Mary Bocian	21—18
Alfred Jaeger, Emma Hoeg	25—20
Steven Plecity, Mary Trainer	22—20
Edmund H. Kelly, Emma Foisy	36—35
John Paulina Pozytrus	30—25
John Maedl, Margaret Lange	30—25
William D. Gelnaw, May Smith	31—23
Charles Stutz, Marie Kerger	29—24
Nels Forde, Hannah A. Nelson	30—24
August Mrasek, Annie S. Haree	32—22
Reinhold Schultz, Mary Kroening	26—24
Edward L. Cole, Ida Gaston	30—24
Horace W. Craig, Della M. Frank	23—24
Henry A. Meier, Elgin, Ill.; Catherine M. Sass, same	24—20
Albert L. Schulz, Anna Bodong	21—19
Edward Sorbar, Anna Swasman	24—22
Alfred H. Meinlor, Susie Weiter	22—17
John Kosinski, Mary Zych	21—17
Arnold Masted, Marie Hansen	24—19
Robert J. Lucas, Worth, Ill.; Ida M. Bishop, same	38—37
Barry Axford, Ida Legner	24—22
William Koeppe, Alice Poote	26—22
Thomas Armstrong, Jacksonville, Ill.; Adele McDermon	47—39
Samuel Van Schoick, Ella Morris	21—21
Frederick Fisher, Carrie Graske	30—25
George Thompson, Catherine Young	45—40
Willie L. Gaines, Susie Estock	22—19
Robert Cotton, Ella Hogen	23—20
Owen O'Keeffe, Nellie O'Brien	30—30
Albert Schlan, Mathilda Weber	25—21
John Wojciechowski, Martha Kozlowska	21—18
Frank Wojciechowski, Hawthorne, Ill.; Teofila Kopacka, same	24—18
Sermarcz Benjamowski, Rosa Sambiawska	25—20
Michael Jordan, Martha Koklewska	23—18
Asolf Lakemeyer, Clara Muehlhaus	28—25
Frank Simpson, Anna Shultz	21—19
Park E. Dillon, Lenora Goodman	21—18
Isaac Baer, Millie Hiller	35—28
James Cusick, Nora Ferguson	28—26
Nicholas Jeseer, Ella M. Emmerich	24—22
Fred Guderhahn, Florence L. Atherton	28—20
Samuel Perrich, Hilda Newman	25—22
Sylvester R. White, Minna Turner	27—21
William D. Kelly, Phoebe A. Baker	32—21
Fred J. Fischer, May Hicks	21—20
Benjamin Landsberger, Obeline Lambert	21—20
James A. Fox, Jennie Murray	44—40
Wilhelm Grobaack, Jennie Schreier	29—22

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

Not for profit:

Park Side Pleasure club, Elgin; social; incorporators, J. W. Gates, G. W. Emmons, James Vaughn.

Chicago Beach Pleasure club, Chicago; social; incorporators, Frank Tucker, C. E. Ellis, W. J. Wilson.

Subordinate Union No. 30, Illinois Bricklayers and Stone Masons, East St. Louis; social and benevolent; incorporators, Andrew Brelweiser, Jacob Eiseman, John R. P. Ferguson.

Hostler Coal and Coke company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; dealing in coal, lumber, cement, etc.; incorporators, Sidney P. Hostler, A. H. Hostler, C. E. Hostler.

Schutz, Katsof & Co., Chicago.; capital, $15,000; general mercantile; incorporators, Samuel Schutz, Jacob Katzof, Harry A. Grossberg.

Paper Mill Supply company, Chicago; capital, $500; printing, publishing, and lithographing; incorporators, Benjamin J. Samuels, Henry Reiser, Andrew Ross Jr.

Times Publishing company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; printing and publishing; incorporators, Charles H. Stuart, Louis K. Boysen, William C. Boysen.

Foreign corporations:

Union Selling Cap, Paterson, N. J.; capital, $750,000; in Illinois, $47,000.

Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $3,300,000; in Illinois, $20,000.

Columbia Wall Paper company, Philadelphia; capital stock, $25,000; in Illinois, $5,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Acetylene Lighting.
P. C. WILSON & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

Art, Beveled and Stained Glass.
The Flanagan & Biedenweg Co., 57 to 63 Illinois-st.

Artistic Picture Frames.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Assayers and Analytical Chemists.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1104 Rookery. H. 2560.

Bakery Goods.
Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD. PALM'S HOME BAKERY, 370-81 W. Harrison.
PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

Birds and Taxidermy.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Building, Curb, and Sidewalk Stone.
Charles L. Boyd, Receiver, 305 Chamber of Com.

Butchers' Supplies, Refrigerators, Etc.
Paul J. Daemicke Co., 240 E. Lake. Tel. M. 3773.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.
LIPMAN, 90 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

Campaign Badges and Medals.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., 140 Monroe-st.

Cleaners and Dyers.
CAVANNA, 1461 W. Madison; curtains exclusively.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 639.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 305 W. Mad.

Candies.
GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Detectives and Agencies.
MOONEY & BOLAND, Detective Agency, Chicago and New York. Stock Ex. Bldg. Main 2985.
The Thiel Detective Service Co. Offices in principal cities of U. S., Canada, and Mexico.

Druggists.
DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N. W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2558.

Druggists', Store, and Office Fixtures.
J. RISWIG, 206-10 Randolph. Tel. Main 3750.

Facial Blemishes.
All the VERY latest scientific treatments, electrolysis, etc. MRS. FRANCIS, Cent. Music Hall. Birthmarks, hairs, moles, freckles removed to stay. Hattie G. Stothard, electrician, 52 McVicker's.

Fire and Liability Insurance.
SHIPMAN & WAYNE, 186 La Salle. Tel. M. 4429.

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JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. MONroe-st. and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 3258.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
HOLBROOK, BELTON & CO., 20 AND 22 STATE-ST., largest and lowest priced house in Chicago.

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Liquid Hair Soap.
Keeps hair from turning gray, removes dandruff. Mrs. Mme. M. Hessler, specialist for the growth of hair. Marshall Field Annex, Room 903-904.

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TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

Mandolin and Guitar Instruction.
S. Tomaso, Central Music Hall, Randolph & State.

Opticians.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 108 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

Parquet and Hardwood Floors.
E. B. MOORE & CO., 48 Randolph. Tel. M. 779.

Patent Lawyers.
MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 168 Randolph-st.

Printers and Binders.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils, Etc.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.

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Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.
Dr. Wolfert, 60 5th-av., rupture and Deformity specialist, expert truss fitter. My new improved appliances cure positively all ruptures and deformities. Trusses, $1 to $15. Open Sundays till noon.

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IF YOU DESIRE A BARGAIN IN SLIGHTLY USED OR SECOND-HAND PIANO, READ THIS LIST:

1 Steinway, mahogany, as good as new	$375
1 Knabe, mahogany, as good as new	300
1 Schmer, almost new, mahogany	280
1 Haines Bros. colonial, mahogany	255
1 Hallett & Davis, as good as new, former price $650	225
1 Chickering, in good condition	190
1 Decker Bros., large size, oak case	175
1 Emerson, good condition	150
1 Decker Bros., ebony case	180
1 Fischer, walnut case	120
1 Julius Bauer & Co., good condition	115
1 Twichell	100
1 Chickering	90
1 mahogany, upright	80

Square pianos—$15, $20, $25, $30, and upwards.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

J. O. TWICHELL,
207 and 221 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

300 STANDARD PIANOS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Prior to moving to our new building we propose to sell every piano in our store at the LOWEST PRICES ever made in Chicago.

If you intend buying any time this year do not OVERLOOK THIS great sale.

PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT IF DESIRED.

VOSE & SONS' PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. 246 WABASH-AV.

MANUFACTURER'S SPECIAL SALE—DURING the absence of Rush Temple.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED—SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.

Steinway upright	$170	Emerson upright	$170
Chickering upright	165	Victor upright	176
Chickering upright	125	Cook & Co. upright	150
Fischer upright	125	Big A upright	160
Light & Co. upright	90	Reed & Sons upright	100
H. T. Miller upright	175	Church & Lee upright	45
Baldwin upright	190	Bauer upright	95

SQUARES $10, $20, $30.
ORGANS $20, $25, $50.
Rental plans, $5, $10, and $15 per month.
Rent allowed on purchase.
RUSH & GERTS PIANO CO.,
256 N. Clark-st., near Chicago-av.

PIANOS— —PIANOS.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD
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A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, very low price.
20 CENTS PER DAY will do it.
A good assortment to select from, various kinds and styles.
$100, $125, $140, $150, $175.
TAKE YOUR CHOICE. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Salesrooms: 209 Wabash Ave.
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EXTRAORDINARY PIANO BARGAINS.

50 new Eastern Pianos, at $135, $1.50, and $200.
75 used Upright Pianos, at $63, $75, $90, and up.
100 new Story & Clark Pianos, $350 to $1,000.
NEW SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Keller upright	$ 60	Hale upright	$ 75
Vose square	70	Gray upright	90
Sterling upright	125	Kimball upright	155
Kimball upright	150	Estey upright	170

STORY & CLARK, 250 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS CANNOT BE EXCELLED for touch, singing quality, and great power of tone, with highest excellence of workmanship; every piano warranted for ten years; low prices; terms to suit purchasers.
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

150 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS; Wegman, Haines & Co., Foster, Bryant, Holmes, and others; easy payments, $5, $6, and $7 per month; rent, $3 and $4 month; second-hand pianos, $90 and up.
J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av., 2d floor, near Madison.

FOR SALE—$145 EACH; NEW UPRIGHT PIanos, warranted for ten years; payments, $10 cash, $5 monthly.
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ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS ARE MANUFACTURED IN CHICAGO; don't forget us; we will save you money in the purchase of a good, reliable piano. Established 1873.
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A LARGE NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND UPright pianos from $20 to $250; Steinways, Sterling, Krakauer, Hardman, Hallet & Davis, and many others. Pianos to rent at $3 and $4 per month; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & SONS PIANO MFG. CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

J. & C. FISHER UPRIGHT PIANO, $110. B. Shoninger upright piano, $125.
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147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

STEINWAY CONCERT GRAND PIANO, $145. Lyon & Healy upright piano, $100.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS—BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS, $75, $90, $100, $125, $150 each; all makes to select from.
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$55 BUYS A FINE WEBER SQ. PIANO; $80 buys one of the finest upright pianos ever offered for the money; 50 others at equally attractive prices.
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TO RENT—$3 AND $4 PER MONTH, 200 HIGH-grade new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
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FINE NEW SPRING STOCK THIS WEEK OF Chase Bros., Hackley & Carlisle pianos. Don't fail to see us before you buy.
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$75 BUYS ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, IN good order, on easy payments.
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A BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, $125. IN elaborate mahogany; special bargain. Melville Clark Piano Co., 396-406 W. Madison-st.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE PHASE STOCK. UNusual cash concessions. Send for bulletin proposition and pianos. Clayton F. Summy Co., 220 Wabash.

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Corner West Madison and Union-sts.

ESTEY ORGAN IN GOOD ORDER, $10. 257 Wabash-av. STRONG & LEIMERT.

GENUINE NEW STEINWAY AND NEW Knabe pianos are sold only by Lyon & Healy.

A SNAP—LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT, $95; CASH or time. 257 Wabash-av.

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has perhaps given us the largest and best assortment of used pianos to be found during the entire year, all of which we are offering at

DECIDED BARGAINS.

There is scarcely a piano of any make that is not represented in our stock.

NOTE THE NAMES AND PRICES of a few which we give as samples:

UPRIGHTS—J. F. Hale, $100; Lyon & Healy, $85; W. F. Baker, $135; Schaefer, $150; Hallet & Davis, $170; Arion, $175; Emerson, $115; Booth, $185; J. R. Lyon, $115; Camp & Co., $140; Hallet & Davis, $150; Steiger, $165; Steinway, $190; Knabe, $200; Kimball, $175; Lindell, $175; Mathushek, $165; Chickering, $210; Bauer baby grand, $190.

SQUARES—Phelps, $15; Newton & Co., $25; Light, Newton & Bradbury, $25; A. Stumpf, $30; Lindeman & Sons, $40; Grovestein & Fuller, $45.

NEW KIMBALL PIANOS in great variety. The Kimball is the recognized standard accepted by the greatest musical artists of the day.

A parlor size Kimball in plain case may be had as low as $250, and a full-size cabinet grand in mahogany case for $360.

USED REED ORGANS, including Burdetts, Mason & Hamlin, Lyon & Healy, and other standard makes, $18 to $40.

NEW REED ORGANS, $40 and up.

2 SELF-PLAYING PIPE ORGANS, slightly used, $500 and $700.

ONE PRICE to all and that the lowest. PLAIN FIGURES on every instrument. SATISFACTION guaranteed in all cases. EASY PAYMENTS accepted on all sales.

Pianos rented, tuned, repaired, and stored. Old instruments taken in exchange.

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We have the most magnificent stock of pianos ready for your inspection that was ever assembled under one roof. Thirty-eight years' experience selling pianos to Chicagoans has enabled us to distinguish genuine merit in pianos and has taught us how to secure and offer values that cannot be equaled elsewhere. In new, slightly used, and second-hand uprights note the following special bargains:

Small mahogany upright, foreign make, $45; mahogany case upright, handsomely etched panels, $118; cabinet grand mahogany upright, $125; Yoke upright, $150; Haller & Davis upright, $175; Weser upright, $125; Kurtzman upright, latest designed case, $225; Marshall & Wendell, $75; Bradbury upright, $100; Emerson upright, $135; Steinway upright, $200; Leland oak upright, $125; Ashland upright, $123; Chase upright, $150; Lyon & Healy upright (Mendelssohn case), $185; large mahogany Knabe upright, $275; two used Knabe grands at a sacrifice; Decker Bros. upright, $175; Hazleton cabinet grand, $165; Fischer upright, $165; Sterling walnut upright, $175; Huntington oak upright, $170; Kranich & Bach upright, $135; Fischer upright, $150; large mahogany Fischer upright, $150; very fine oak Krakauer upright, $205; Steinway upright, $250; very large size will be taken at $100; second-hand Steinway concert grand, $300; Washburn upright, $150; and many others.

Very easy monthly payments may be arranged. A model stool and handsome scarf included free. We make a study of pleasing out-of-town piano purchasers. The average freight on a piano is only $7. Satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

UPRIGHT PIANO TO RENT, $2.50. 257 Wabash-av. STRONG & LEIMERT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON JACKSON-BLVD., LATE WEDNESday afternoon, fox terrier 6 months female pup; head evenly marked with black, round black spot on back. Liberal reward. Midland Hotel, 167 Madison-st.

LOST—ON WELLS-ST. CABLE OR ON ONTARIO, between Clark and Wells-sts., pocketbook containing money and receipts; reward. 3501 Wabash-av.

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR GOLD WATCH AND long chain, No. 30266, and marked; lost on North Side, April 17. KELSEY, 426 La Salle-av.

LOST — WALLET, CONTAINING STAMPS, memoranda, etc.; liberal reward.
DR. PYNCHON, 103 State-st.

LOST—INDIA MEDAL, 1857-'58, BY OLD SOLdier; greatly valued; reward. Leave at drug store cor. Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

LOST—MEXICAN DOG, HAIRLESS; LIBERAL reward. 1615 Calumet-av.

LOST—GOLD LOCKET, MONOGRAM R. B. H. Address R 642, Tribune office.

LOST—A PUG DOG, ANSWERING TO THE name of Koko; reward. 304 Oak-st.

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"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.
"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home.
We operate a special credit department store for salaried people and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.
Established 1865. E. SHOWERS & CO.,
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PERSONAL—ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE WHO have rheumatism. I want to demonstrate that I can cure all kinds of rheumatism. It will cost you absolutely nothing if not satisfied. Consultation free. DR. COLE, 163 State-st., Suite 72. Hours, 10 to 4. Sundays, 10 to 12.

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FACIAL AND SCALP TREATMENTS.
LADIES! GENTLEMEN!
MME. BARTONE,
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PERSONAL—IT'S A GOOD TIME TO BUY A diamond. Prices are low and we are making terms that won't trouble you to meet. You will miss an opportunity if you don't make a selection before MAY 1. LYON BROS. & CO., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL — BUY WHEAT AND CORN ON present conditions; present prices look cheap; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. E. K. CALDWELL & CO., Grain Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — WRINKLES, MOLES, AND traces of old age removed permanently; acne cured. DOMKING, M. D., 103 State-st. Suite 72.

PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. DR. WOODBURY, 1005 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—WE BUY DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. BREDT & CO., 87 E. Washington, R. 812.

PERSONAL—READ COMMONWEALTH MEXIcan Plan'n adv., Mexican Lands, today's Tribune.

PERSONAL — ELECTRIC FACIAL SCALP treatment, manicuring. 56 5th-av., Suite 313-314.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE DRIVING EFFECTS OF private stable, consisting of extension top surrey, rubber-tired Effel trap, top full spring rubber-tired buggy, single gold-mounted surrey harness, light road harness, handsome mare used to city objects; will fully guarantee; been used by ladies. P. S.—The above will be sold separately or together; owner is moving Europe; very low price will be asked to encourage immediate sale. Call owner's residence, 643 W. Adams-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LIGHT CUT-UNDER trap and a family surrey; either one can be bought cheap, as I have no use for them both. 607 E. 44th-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; FINE EXTENSION TOP cut-under surrey, almost new; also fine harness. 216 W. 103d-st.

WANTED—SPAN OF GOOD, GENTLE CARriage horses; pay fair price. R 673, Tribune.

WANTED—HORSE AND SURREY FOR KEEPing, or share expense and time. 380 44th-st.

WANTED—PONY CART, SEATS FACING EACH other. 821 Forest-av., Evanston.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

34X52 CRANSTON, 2-REVOLUTION.
37x52 Campbell, 32x44 Miehle, 29x42 Huber, all 4 roller. 1 4 h.-p. Fairbanks gas or gasoline engine; 1 2 h.-p. Bruner, 1 10 h.-p. Otto gas engine.
POWELL CO., 329 Dearborn-st.

33X52 HOE DRUM CHEAP. CALL ON WANner's Printers' Warehouse, 302 Dearborn.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we rent tables with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT BRUNSWICK POOL AND BILLIARD tables, sell, rent, reasonable. Fowler, 672 Van Buren.

PATENTS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS.

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, PATENT Lawyers and Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Guide Book free. GEORGE W. WISHARD, Agent-Representative, Suite 410, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARGE LOT OF picture frames, assorted sizes, at a great bargain. Address R 619, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL LOT IN GRACELAND Cemetery. Address P A 683, Tribune office.

PRINTING.

1,000 CARDS 50 CTS.; ENVELOPES, $1.50; BILLheads, etc., $1.25; pamphlets, catalogues, circulars, cheap. E. FANTUS, 183 Clark. Tel. Can. 24.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FINE MERCHANT tailoring for diamond ring or earrings. Address R 626, Tribune office.

BELGIAN HARES.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED YOUNG BUCKS, reasonably until May. JAMES D. FLOOD & CO., 3520 Jefferson-av., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS — BARGAINS. STANDARD makes a specialty; machines shipped subject to trial. Typewriter Exch., 124 La Salle-st., Chicago.

THEATER TICKETS.

CHOICE OPERA SEATS FOR SALE AT AUDItorium and Auditorium Annex news stands.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS — STAMPS bought; scenic postal cards. F. Wolsieffer, 75 State.

NOTICE.

Owing to the unprecedented increase in the "Want Ad" business of "The Tribune," our patrons would serve their own interests and facilitate our work if they would make an effort to hand in advertisements for "The Sunday Tribune" at the earliest possible moment. These advertisements will be received at "The Tribune" office on any day of the week. The earlier the advertisements are received the more certain they will be to receive good position and proper classification. No advertisements can be received at "Branch Offices" after 7 p. m. Saturday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER (20), experience accountant, competent office manager, modern methods, familiar with labor-saving systems, excellent credentials, bond, moderate expectations. Address R 680, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man of good habits as agent, collector, or bookkeeper; had long experience in law and real estate work; good references; speak German. Address R 316, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man of ability, as bookkeeper, bill clerk, or general office work; 12 years' experience and best of references. Call or address O. G. R., 782 N. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY THOROUGHLY trained office man; large experience in credits, collections, and correspondence; references the highest. Address R 454, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS OPENED AND closed, confused accounts balanced, trial balances and financial statements prepared by an experienced accountant. Address R 492, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — GENT, CAPABLE bookkeeper, wants folding and addressing, at home price. A. SCHLESAHAK, 1076 Douglas-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 21, exp. office; wants bill clerk; apt. willing; good penman; refs. Address R 662, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS place in store; sober, reliable. A. T. L., 65 39th-st., Flat 10 B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY trained office man and bookkeeper, age 23; references and bond furnished. R 606, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SUPERIOR addressing at home; $1 per 1,000. Clark, 62 N. Clark.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A BLACKSMITH; all hand work. F. GERITZLEHNER, 23 Flournoy-st.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE COMPEtent cook; good references. 5402 Wentworth-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, FIRST-class in every respect; generally useful, obedient, and respectful to employers; 12 years' refs. from good families. Address R 634, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR MEN, ALL LINES. Stroup's Bureau, 199 Clark. Tel. Cent. 1856.

SITUATION WANTED — DANISH BUTLER; highest references. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid and accurate; reasonable salary. Address R 229, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, BY A young colored man; high school graduate, stenographer, Remington operator. R 350, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, STEnographer; several years' exp. R 361, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ALL-AROUND, UPto-date business-man of 26 (stenographer and bookkeeper); good education; speaks German; outlining fact and not judgment preferred; gilt-edged refs. R 527, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED man, as watchman or any other kind of work; best of references. Address R 647, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JANITOR; COMPEtent and well recommended. Store, 2005 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED MAN; carpet laying, house cleaning.
Address 6022 Prairie-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—LAW STUDENT DEsires position of 8 or 4 hours a day; competent bookkeeper. Address R 447, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GARDENER; FIX lawns, yards, work by day or job. J. J. KELLEY, 277 W. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR, MARRIED man; no children; best references. Address F C 440, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INVENTOR; MAN of ideas. Address R 433, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WILLing to work hard; anything. R 504, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE, EDUCATED young man, 22; good refs. N 644, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE married, as chambermaids in summer resort; man can go as waiter; native Germans; about 28 years of age. Address BOSSOW, Hyde Park Postoffice, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT, FIRST-class cook; German; private family; steady place. 353 Orleans-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COLORED GIRL; 18 years old; light housework. Address FLORENCE E., 358 E. 56th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — COLORED GIRL; housework; private place

NOTICE.

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WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER AND OFFICE ASST.—RESIDING ON South Side; good penman; refs. and bond req.; state salary. Address G P 628, Tribune office.

CLERK—YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age; must write a good hand and figure well; $4 per week. Address R 807, Tribune office.

GIRL—FOR OFFICE, WHO WRITES A GOOD hand; salary to start $3. SILL, 1505 Manhattan Building.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS — COMPETENT; small family; wages $5. 871 Monroe-st.

GIRL—NEAT YOUNG GIRL FOR 2D WORK; small family. 3807 Forest-av.

GIRL—NEAT COLORED GIRL FOR PANTRY work. 157 Oakwood-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEWORK in suburbs; small family; $4; without washing. Inquire 1440 Marquette Bldg.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG WOMAN TO ASSIST IN general housework in private family. Call 419 E. Erie-st.

HOUSEWORK — GIRL; GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of 3; $3. 2256 Orrington-av., Evanston. Room 1104, 185 Adams-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; at once. 272 Bowen-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages $4. 6221 Lexington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 2602 Michigan-av.

YOUNG GIRL—TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK; nice home, good wages. 1936 Orrington-av., Evanston.

Housekeepers.

SINGLE LADY, EMPLOYED OR NOT—LIGHT housekeeping for middle-aged bachelor; pay, course stenography; age, description. Address R 512, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

ALTERATION HANDS AND FITTERS ON cloaks and suits; ten; experienced. Apply to Superintendent's office, THE FAIR.

EXPERIENCED WAIST AND SKIRT MAKERS. M. DUGGAN, 53 Auditorium Bldg., Wabash-av. entrance.

RAINIER HOTEL — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, $2 a week and upward; steam heat, electric lights; everything first-class. RAINIER HOTEL, 55 33d-st., Corner Cottage Grove-av.

FITTER—FOR CLOAKS AND SUITS EXPERIenced. Apply to Superintendent's office, THE FAIR.

ALTERATION HANDS, STITCHERS, AND basters, experienced on ladies' suits and jackets. Apply at once. Alteration rooms, 4th floor. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., Retail.

FITTERS — EXPERIENCED, ON LADIES' suits and jackets. Apply to alteration rooms, 4th floor. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., Retail.

Miscellaneous.

OPERATORS — EXPERIENCED ON SILK waists and skirts. Apply 6th floor. CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS., 111 to 115 State-st.

SLEEVEMAKER AND WAIST DRAPER—1ST-class; steady position. 2441 Indiana-av.

WAIST FINISHER — FIRST-CLASS; $10 PER week; also shirt finisher and sleevemaker. 627 43d-st., near Indiana-av., flat 2S.

WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHERS—FIRST-class. OWENS, 149 Eugenie-st.

Nurses.

COMPETENT PATIENT WOMAN—TO TAKE care of elderly woman in poor health; good home, with every convenience; must be of good character; salary $12. Call at 5520 Washington-av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—BOARDING-HOUSE. 2251 CALumet-av.

Agents Wanted.

LADY AGENTS ENERGETIC. EVERY woman wears; to sell Crown petticoat; mercerized sateen; most stylish skirt made; factory prices direct to consumer; big profits to agents. The Crown Co. 97 Inter-Ocean Bldg., Chicago.

LADIES—TRAVELING, TO SECURE LOCAL canvassers for excellent line specialties; worth $10 to $20 for each town made; no risk. 1412 Great Northern Bldg.

PLEASANT, PROFITABLE WORK FOR HUSstling lady agents; possibilities unlimited; experience desirable, but not necessary. L. O. Co., 229 E. Kinzie-st.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER—YOST $12.00
Stenographer, Underwood or Rem. 15.00
Stenographer, bookkeeper 10.00
Bookkeepr and stenographer, S.-P. or Rem. 8.00
Stenographer, S.-P. or Rem. 8.00
Bookkeeper 8.00
Stenographer and bill clerk 8.00
Office and typewriter 6.00
Office lady 4.00
Paster 4.00
Reception girl, dr.'s office, So. Side 4.00
Girl for office 3.00
KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY, 209 Dearborn-st. or 92 La Salle-st.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING, MANicuring; 6 blocks from Metropolitan; only four weeks required; special offer until April 1; great demand for graduates; placed five girls last week at $10 weekly. Call or address Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS—ALL FIRST-CLASS, private families, for town and country. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRLS—COMPEtent, two to do can cook and wait on table. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

LADY'S MAID—SCOTCH OR ENGLISH, FIRST-class; must be competent, with highest references. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

LAUNDRESSES—MUST BE FIRST-CLASS; PRIvate families. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

COOKS—WHO DO LAUNDRY WORK; PRIVATE families. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

COOKS AND LAUNDRESSES—PRIVATE FAMilies. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

GIRL—YOUNG; ONE THAT CAN USE TYPEwriter. 115 Monroe-st., Room 920.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, REMINGTON, ELECtrical business; very efficient; $12. Address C P 463, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER — EXperienced Remington, lady; must be bright and quick. Call ROGERS, Room 1, 1470 Belden-av.

STENOGRAPHERS AND BOOKKEEPERS—CARSON & RUPE, South Bend, Ind.

STENOGRAPHER—GOOD SMITH OPERATOR; $50. 740, 148 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL WAITRESSES—6. FAMILIAR WITH quick service; no Sunday work. 95 Washington-st.

GIRLS—BRIGHT GIRLS TO LEARN MILliner; paid while learning. 1101 Stewart-blvd.

LADIES—10, AT ONCE, TO MAKE WORK FOR Buffalo exposition; material furnished; call, or stamped envelope. 148 State-st., 4th floor.

LADIES—TO WORK AT HOME; $8 PER WEEK made painting samples and teaching; no experience required. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 718.

LADIES, GIRLS, BOYS — BICYCLE FREE FOR selling 49 premium orders coffee, tea. Call, write. Aaron Coffee Co., 134 E. Van Buren-st.

LADIES—TO INTERVIEW WOMEN ON ARTIcle wanted by all; pleasant, profitable work. L. O. Co., 229 E. Kinzie-st.

LADY—FOR VAUDEVILLE SKETCH, SONG and dance. Prof. John McCarthy studio at Bennett Institute, 26 E. Van Buren-st.

LADY SOLICITORS—FRATERNAL INSURance, 210 Baltimore Bldg.; interesting prop.

TWO PEOPLE READY FOR HOUSE CLEANing Friday morning. 71 E. 53d-st.

WOMAN TO PROMOTE SALES; GOOD PAY and steady employment. 36 La Salle-st., Room 610. Carville Chemical Co.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

LEARN DESIGNING, DRESS CUTTING, LAdies' tailoring, and millinery; 26 starts you; position when competent; perfect-fitting pattern, 50c. Paris styles just in. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

CHICAGO TAILORING INSTITUTE, 200 STATE-st., teaches scientific garment cutting, ladies' tailoring by expert men tailors; patterns cut.

ACCOUNTANTS.

J. D. MACLEAN, ROOM 514 CHAMBER OF COMmerce—Books opened, closed or balanced; examinations and audits. Tel. Main 4707.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5859 WASHINGTON—A PLEASANT ROOM FOR married couple. It is one of the most desirable places on the South Side where boarders are taken; delightfully located, facing Midway Plaisance, with large porches, lawn; ¼ block from I. C. station.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—10 MINUTES TO BUSIness center; refined location; steam heat, running water, telephone, large closets, clean, light, well furnished rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

2500 PRAIRIE-AV.—ALCOVE AND ONE LARGE parlor, and other rooms; first-class board; all rooms light; 1 on cor.; no May moving; hot water.

4401 BERKELEY-AV.—PARTIES WITHOUT children; elegant quarters; reasonable rates; rooms for bachelors; blvd. and I. C. trains.

107 37TH-ST., THE ANDERSON—ELEGANT 2 and 3 room suites, with bath, fronting Ellis Park; table first-class; near cable and I. C.

5724 WASHINGTON-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE and side rooms, with board; 10 minutes to city.

1060 55TH—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; MODern; near elevated; breakfast if desired. DOLE.

4620 GRAND-BLVD.—2 BEAUTIFUL FRONT rooms, with board; house; all conveniences.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — WARM, PLEASANT rooms, with board; reasonable; centrally located.

1503 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class table board; references.

2940 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, BOARD. SUITE 3. Bath; home cooking; tickets, 21 meals, $4.

2446 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME DETACHED stone residence; large rooms, suitable for two.

157 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—THE HUNTINGTON—Large front and back rooms, with board.

438 E. 62D-ST., WOODLAWN—FURNISHED rooms and board for two.

3608 LAKE-AV.—LARGE, FRONT ROOM; VIEW of lake; lavatory; 2 gentlemen; C. C.; board.

2026 MICHIGAN-AV. — ELEGANT FURNISHED alcove; also room adjoining; excellent board.

North Side.

1429 LAWRENCE-AV.—After May 1st, room and board furnished to three or four gentlemen; 7 minutes' walk from Wilson-av. N. W. L.

494 DEARBORN-AV.—2 LARGE, WELL-FURnished front rooms, with or without board.

412 LA SALLE-AV.—FINE FRONT AND OTHER rooms, with first-class board.

205 CASS — SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, with board. MRS. KAUTZ. Tel. 1363 North.

308 OHIO-ST.—SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; ALL conveniences; board; walking distance; reniable.

257-9 ONTARIO—NICE ROOMS; NEWLY PAperd; running water; good table. Tel. Black 451.

211 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND LODGING, $5 week and up; suites of 2 or 3 rooms.

376 E CHICAGO-AV.—FINE LOCATION; DEsirable rooms, with or without board.

Suburban.

EVANSTON, 2003 ORRINGTON—SUITES AND single rooms with good board; phone; refs.

Country.

WANTED—SUMMER BOARDERS; PLEASANT farm, beautiful buildings; 1 mile from fine inland lake. MRS. GEORGE PHISCATOR, Baroda, Berrien Co., Mich.

WANTED—SUMMER BOARDERS; PLEASANT farm, beautiful buildings; 1 mile from fine inland lake. MRS. JOHN SHAFER, Baroda, Mich., Berrien Co.

Hotels.

HOTEL TURNER, 33D AND WABASH-AV.—Without exception one of the nicest and best located family hotels in the South Side; rooms en or en suite, with or without private baths; electric elevator service; all modern improvements; convenient to Illinois Central and State-st. car lines. For further particulars call and see us.

RAINIER HOTEL — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, $2 a week and upward; steam heat, electric lights; everything first-class. RAINIER HOTEL, 55 33d-st., Corner Cottage Grove-av.

GRANADA HOTEL, RUSH AND OHIO-ST.—Select neighborhood, walking distance, American plan; rooms without board if desired; all outside rooms; very low prices to desirable people during the summer.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—1 block from S. S. elevated, L. C. and electric lines; 2 min. steam heat; 20 min. baths. Tel. Oak. 656. American and European plan.

ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS.—FINEst family hotel; fine table. 792 Oak. Elevator.

BEST ROOM AND BOARD IN CITY, $7 WEEK. Sidway Hotel, 211 Dearborn-av.

BOARD WANTED.

FORELADY—TO TAKE CHARGE OF WAIST department. STRICKLAND, 161 Oakwood-blvd.

HELPER ON WAISTS AND SLEEVES; GOOD wages. 3111 Michigan-av.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS AND PREPARERS—Experienced. CHICAGO STRAW WORKS, 268 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; home comforts, telephone. 1507A Michigan-av.

TO RENT—5724 WASHINGTON-AV., FURNISHed or unfurnished rooms; board optional.

TO RENT—A LARGE OUTSIDE BEDROOM, closet and well furnished. Calumet-av., 5.

TO RENT—1927 MICHIGAN-AV., NEWLY FURnished double and single rooms.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS—CAREFULLY NOTE AND remember our inducements; time saving at headquarters of thorough acquaintance of entire respectable renting field; for rooms, furnished flats, or houses; closest investigation asked best. Bolan Co., 524 New York Life. Established 1897.

TO RENT—FINE ROOMS, BACHELOR'S RE-fined home, fur. or unfur.; meals optional; S. S. Adriatique, 8 Buffalo-pl.

TO RENT—50C LISTS ALL ROOMS 6 MONTHS. Applicants free. Room 416, 52 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN modern flat, with private family preferred, by gentleman; best references. Address, with full particulars, R 650, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, good neighborhood; will be housed; reasonable rent. Address F. H., 4808 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BACHELOR WANTS A small furnished apartment; bath; state full particulars, price. Address R 606, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR 1 OR 2 YRS., 2 very desirable large houses, with stables, located bet. 16th and 22d-sts., near lake; $3,000 per year; no private families only. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE & CO., Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT — CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND 21st-st., 3-story and basement stone front house; fine location for ladies' tailor, dressmaker, milliner, or other business; rent reasonable. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—613 46TH-PL., THREE-STORY, pressed brick house, detached, south front, ¼ block from Grand-blvd.; 12 rooms, hardwood finish, hot water heat; excellent transportation; being beautifully decorated throughout. Open.

TO RENT—1, 2, OR 3 HOUSES, CONTAINING 16 rooms each, suitable for large boarding-house or semi-public institution; to responsible parties on liberal terms with right party. Apply to 174 23d-st. WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6418 LEXINGTON-AV., 10-ROOM modern house; hardwood finish, open plumbing, large yard with shade trees; open. S. LOUDENBACK & CO.

TO RENT—469 BOWEN-AV., NEAR GRAND-BLVD., stone front dwelling, 10 rooms, furnace; all good condition; possession May 1; $45. OLIVER & SCOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—ELEGANT 6-ROOM modern house; furnace; $30 per mo. 3236 Cornell-av. Inquire Union Trust Co. 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5112 CORNELL-AV., BEAUTIFUL, new, detached, colonial home, private baths; something extra fine for a rented house; open. Owner, 5120 Cornell-av.

TO RENT—4534 WOODLAWN-AV., DESIRABLE modern 3-story stone front; 10 rooms; hardwood finish, tile bath, open plumbing, hot water heat; convenient to Illinois Cen. and electrics.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN 3-STORY 10-room and basement dwelling house, 3225 South Park-av.; newly decorated, in first-class condition; rent reasonable. Apply 3221 South Park-av.

TO RENT—A SNAP—11 ROOMS, STEAM HEATed house, $35; 5141 Wabash-av.; detached, large rooms, in fine shape. C. R. GLEASON & CO., 215 E. 51st-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE AND BARN, 1067 51st-st., corner Michigan; $25; open. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 2210 Wabash.

TO RENT—2944 INDIANA-AV., 10-ROOM MODern residence, newly decorated; open for inspection. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 2210 Wabash.

TO RENT—5517 CORNELL-AV. (H. P.)—ELEgant mod. 10-r, stone front house; I. C. exp. trains. Key 5519 Cornell.

TO RENT—3223 WABASH-AV., BROWN STONE front; 12 large rooms; fine order; rent reasonable. B. D. BLOCUM, 104 5th-av.

TO RENT—2219 WABASH-AV., 9-ROOM HOUSE, furnace heat; $30. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD AND IN MADISON Park; 8, 10 room modern houses; 5 minutes from Ill. express or local; $35 to $60. GREEN, 184 50th.

TO RENT—3601 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN STONE front 11-room house, hardwood floors. Owner at 3606 Prairie-av.; $50. Telephone Drexel 8183.

TO RENT—FOR TERM OF YEARS, MODERN brownstone residence; 12 private large, well lighted rooms. Owner, 3627 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—5009 WABASH, MODERN 10-ROOM dwelling; house open for inspection. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 2210 Wabash.

TO RENT—3415 WABASH-AV.—FINE 10-ROOM house; choice location; modern plumbing; moderate rent. Key 3401 Wabash.

TO RENT—HANDSOME HOUSES, 2973 MICHIgan-av. and 3016 Michigan-av., 13 rooms. Home Safety Deposit, 143 Adams-st.

TO RENT—HIGH-CLASS, SMALL HOUSE, 4315 Ellis-av.; hardwood floors, tile bathroom, decorated to suit. Owner, 4427 Greenwood-av.

TO RENT—5540 CALUMET-AV.—MODERN 10-room house; immediate possession; low rental. SHORTALL & MURISON, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2955 INDIANA-AV., 10 ROOMS; modern. JOHN D. CALDWELL, 22 5th-av.

TO RENT—NO. 2988 INDIANA-AV., 10 ROOMS; modern. JOHN D. CALDWELL, 22 5th-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED. Call or address 3822 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM RESIDENCE, 139 34TH-st., nr. Vernon; $30. 406, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN DETACHED HOUSE; fine blvd. view; transportation; $45. 490 42d-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3623 CALUMET-AV., MODERN brick dwelling, 8 rooms; $25.

418 E. 45th-st., corner Langley-av., modern 8-r. dwelling; all new and fine; $25.

4525 Forrestville-av., 7-room brick house; $25.

5720 Rosalie-ct., fine detached 8-r. dwelling; new decorations and exterior painted; 1 block from I. C. station; key at cafe, 262 57th-st.; $40.

5727 Rosalie-ct., 8-room dwelling; key at cafe, 262 57th-st.; $40.

5853 Rosalie-ct., large 9-room modern brick; overlooks Midway; choice; $40.

146 E. 76d-st., Windsor Park, fine detached 8-room modern frame; newly decorated and painted; $17.50.

4501 Parnell-av., best part of Englewood; large corner house; detached; $32.50.

6935 Parnell-av., 8-room modern brick dwelling; $16.

642 65th-st., modern 8-room house; newly decorated and exterior painted; new plumbing; also barn; very desirable; $27.50.

4435 S. Kimbark-av., 8-room frame dwelling; will be put in order; $18.

7213 Lafayette-av., fine 8-room modern brick house; $17.50.

1224 Perry-av., modern 6-room brick house; $16.

7738 Lowe-av., modern 7-room brick dwelling; very desirable; $18.

CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY SOUTHARD & TRAINER.

4519 Forrestville-av., 8 rooms, 2-story stone; steam heat and hot water, hardwood floors, handsomely decorated; $25.

4501 Forrestville-av., elegant corner house, 12 rooms, two bathrooms, mantels, consoles, hardwood floors, steam heat and hot water; open today; low lease.

4525 Forrestville-av., 2-story modern 8-room house; $25.

4538 EKENWALD-AV., 10 rooms; hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water, thoroughly modern, handsomely decorated.

5823 Prairie-av., 8 rooms; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, tile bath, modern; $50.

247 Oakwood-blvd., 8 rooms; hardwood floors, furnace heat; fine location; $30.

3639 Vincennes-av., 9 rooms; furnace heat, new plumbing, handsomely decorated; open today, 2 to 5 o'clock.

819 to 825 45th-st., 10 rooms, modern, near Vincennes-av.; $45.

3422 Vernon-av., 11 rooms; furnace, bath, newly decorated, first-class condition; $35.

3420 Wabash-av., 12 rooms, modern; $50.

142 Oakwood-blvd. TEL. OAK. 705.

215 La SALLE-ST. TEL. MAIN 4052.

TO EXAMINE GET PERMIT AT OFFICE. OPEN EVENINGS. SEND FOR LIST.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST. SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.

2712 Michigan-av., 14-room stone-front residence; modern and in A1 condition; open today.

2233 Prairie-av., 11 rooms, stone front, $50.

5081 Madison-av., modern 10-room stone front house, furnished or unfurnished; get permit at office.

4126 Lake-av., modern 10-room brick house, $45; key at 4150 Lake-av.

4827 Madison-av., modern 9-room house; A1 location; near Illinois Central trains; apply 4831; $50.

TO RENT—83 46TH-ST., MODERN 10-ROOM stone front residence, near Kenwood station and electric cars; $65.

6258 Greenwood-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hot water heat; will be put in good repair; $45.

4466 Berkeley-av., 2-story and cellar stone front, 9 rooms, furnace; $50.

Send for printed list.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—144 42D-PL., NEAR DREXEL-BLVD. This is a perfect gem of a house, decorated in tapestry and fine papers, hardwood floors throughout; shown by appointment.

3360 Calumet-av., modern detached house; both worth investigation. A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6 NEW, MODERN HOUSES ON 34TH-st., between Grand and Rhodes-avs.; all finished in hardwood, hot water heat, 2 tiled baths in each house, marble sinks, and every known convenience. D. G. HAMILTON, J. D. ALLEN, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK HOUSES—

5116-12 Hibbard-av., fine modern houses and on a new STREET, NINE blk. to cross-town lines. Phone 705 Oakland. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 OAKWOOD-BLVD. DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 515, 218 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT— NEW— "SAN HELENE."

N. w. cor. 56th and South Park-av. 4, 5, and 6 room apartments.

6749 Champlain-av., 8-room house, furnace heat, kitchen sink marble, open plumbing, etc.; rent $45.

DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—

Fine large house in A1 order, best part of MICHIGAN-AV., suitable for high-class boarding or rooming house; also good barn.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM, SEMI-DETACHED STONE houses, 3610-12 Prairie-av.; light on three sides; separate or connected; rental $50 per month each; can be seen at any time by communicating with CLEVELAND, 4651 Drexel-blvd. Telephone 1063 Drexel.

TO RENT—2708 CALUMET-AV., 8 ROOMS, MODern brick house, only $22.

3153 Calumet-av., 9 rooms; $40, and barn.

3243 Calumet-av., 10 rooms and barn; $40.

W. M. BRINKMAN, 3105 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, DECorated to suit; best water heat, open plumbing, hardwood; 4226 Berkeley-av.; $60 per month. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE & CO., Chamber Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—$75—STONE DWELLING, 12 ROOMS, each room thoroughly decorated; new decorations; near express train service; will show house. Hyde Park Bank, 111 E. 53d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. WOLTERSDORF, PHONE MONROE 1485. MAIN FLOOR, STONE BUILDING. MADISON-ST. AND ASHLAND-BLVD.

659 ADAMS-ST., 2-story and base. stone, 9 rooms, furnace; will decorate to suit.....$35.00

622 ADAMS-ST., 9 rooms, modern 35.00

717 MONROE-ST., 9 rooms 35.00

632 MONROE-ST., 12 rooms, barn 50.00

82 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 8-room flat; A1 in every respect; open, h. w. floors.

765 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 9-room modern, new; RULES, CARPETED floors 50.00

458 ADAMS-ST., 14 rooms, barn 45.00

524 JACKSON-BLVD., 12 rs., strictly mod. 50.00

447 IRVING-PARK-BLVD., 9 rooms, brick; bard. 22.50

818 JACKSON-BLVD., 8 rooms, modern 40.00

446 ADAMS-ST., opposite park, 9 rooms, hardwood floors, modern plumbing 45.00

448 ADAMS-ST., 8 rooms, modern 25.00

187 LINCOLN-ST., 8 rooms, furnace 25.00

90 DE KALB-ST., 12-room 2-story and cellar brick; 10 rooms, modern 40.00

106 DE KALB-ST., 8-room stone and barn 25.00

739 JACKSON-BLVD., 2-story and base., 10 rooms, modern 37.50

823 CONGRESS-ST., 9 rooms, brick 30.00

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 449 W. Madison-st. and 86 Washington-st.

46 S. Ann-st., stone front, 14 rooms, $40.

604 W. Adams-st., brick, 9 rooms, $25.

173 Peoria-st., 10 rooms and barn, $25.

40 Park-av., 12 rooms and barn, $40.

55 Rosalie-av., 10 rooms, large lot, $40.

51 Warren-av., brick, 10 rooms, $40.

424 Warren-av., brick, 10 rooms, $35.

683½ Washington-blvd., brick, 10 rooms, $45.

TO RENT—

106 Ashland-blvd., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms.

250 Ogden-av., 8-room brick, bath, $20.

1906 Jackson-blvd., 2-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, furnace, brick barn; $40.

366 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, furnace; $35.

Send for printed list.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—

88 W. Van Buren-st., 10-room modern house.$25

527 S. Wood-st., 9-room modern 20

1169 Grenshaw-st., 6-room house 15

1181 Grenshaw-st., 5-room cottage 14

1154 W. Taylor-st., 6-room house 15

1156 W. Taylor-st., 5-room cottage 14

816 Campbell-av., 5-room cottage 13

Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—209 LEAVITT-ST., NR. COR. JACKson-blvd., 11 bright sunny rooms; light on 3 sides; nice lawn; excellent neighborhood; $50.

TO RENT—1005 PARK-AV., MODERN 12-ROOM residence; lot 71x125; large barn. 406, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—202 LINCOLN, NEAR JACKSON-blvd., 10-room modern house; $32.50.

North Side.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW, NEAR THE LAKE, 13 Bitter Sweet-pl., 11-room residence, $65.

995 Wells-st., 3-story and cellar brick, 9 rooms, $35.

319 Webster-av., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, furnace; $30.

69 Fiorimond-st., 2-story and cellar brick, 7 rooms, furnace, $25.

106 Delaware-pl., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $22.50.

Send for printed list.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED, $45 per month—New 7-room brick and stone front house, containing every modern improvement. Apply, corner, n. w. cor. Sheridan-drive and Byron-st., one block south of Sheridan-drive station, Northwestern Elevated.

TO RENT—HOUSES—

287 Ontario-st., 14 rooms, furnace.....$75

374 Ontario-st., 14 rooms, furnace 60

41 Pearson-st., 12 rooms, furnace 50

314 Belden-av., 10 rooms, furnace 50

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE CHEAP—1151-1158 N. Clark-st., desirable 10-room houses; hot water, large front and back yard, suitable for first-class boarding-houses. GEORGE E. QUESLEY, 22 Times Bldg.

TO RENT—605 PINE GROVE-AV., A 14-ROOM stone and brick residence, with barn; everything high grade and modern; hot water heat, gas grates, electric fixtures. Open for inspection this afternoon.

TO RENT—LARGE RESIDENCE AND BARN on Rush-st., for fashionable boarding-house; furniture for sale.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 11-ROOM RESIDENCE, 200 Goethe-st., near Lake Shore-drive. Apply 198 Goethe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON BELLEVUE-PLACE; kitchen; 1st floor; steam heat; $60, $75; one furnished, $70. B. HONORE, 14, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—249 BELDEN-AV., COR. SHEFfield-av., 9-room house, hardwood finish.

C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—48 BELLEVUE-PL., 10-ROOM MODern house; furnished.

MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—74 BELLEVUE-PL.—MODERN 12-room residence.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—17 SCOTT-ST., 10-ROOM MODERN house, kitchen main floor; $60 per month.

MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—" PONCE DE LEON," 911 HAMILton-ct., near Deming-ct., 9-room, elegant, new; an ideal home.

TO RENT—MONTROSE-BLVD., EAST OF Sheridan-road, 8-room brick residence.

H. H. BANFORD, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—306 LA SALLE-AV., 14 ROOMS, stone front.

WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—204 FREMONT-ST., 9-ROOM BRICK house, with barn; furnace heat, hardwood finish; rent $30. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—15 BELLEVUE-PL., $1,000 PER year. MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE.

Owing to the unprecedented increase in the "Want Ad" business of "The Tribune," our patrons would serve their own interests and facilitate our work if they would make an effort to hand in advertisements for "The Sunday Tribune" at the earliest possible moment. These advertisements will be received at "The Tribune" office on any day of the week. The earlier the advertisements are received the more certain they will be to receive good position and proper classification. No advertisements can be received at "Branch Offices" after 7 p. m. Saturday.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—

1091 KENMORE-AV., just north of Buena-av., 9-room dwelling in perfect order; immediate possession; Northwestern Elevated station within ¼ block; $50 per month.

HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

Call for keys at branch office, s. e. cor. Evanston and Graceland-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT LOMBARD, 5 ACRES; LARGE house, good barn, with 6 living rms. for servants; chicken-house 100 feet long; orchard, grapery, and shade trees; on main street, 3 blocks from depot; price $25 per month; more land if desired.

GARNER & CO., 154 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS. Call today for printed list of desirable places. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 189 La Salle-st. Central 1271.

TO RENT — HANDSOME PLACE AT ELMhurst, two acres, shaded, garden, barn, use of horse and man; furnished modern house. J. R. CAMP, 315 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORWOOD PARK—BEAUTIFUL 13-room residence and stable; large grounds.

JAMES A. MILLER, 129 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—12-R. FURNISHED house for summer; large, beautiful grounds; stable. Address R 196, Tribune office.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, FURNISHED; good boating and fishing; good shade; fine summer resort; north shore Bluff Park, Bluff Lake, Antioch, Ill.; good bus service from depot. Apply to AYLING BROS., 14 Haddon-av., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—RESORT SEASON, 12-ROOM FURnished house, on lake; location; $450. M. O. GRAVES, Petoskey, Mich.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SEASON, A COTtage on Green Lake, Oconomowoc, Delavan, or Geneva, at four to seven hundred dollars for the season; give full particulars. Address R 514, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, AND flats; furnish tenants and collect rents. Phone South 994. MORRIS HERSHMAN. RENTING AND INSURANCE, 3101 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIST YOUR HOUSES and flats with SOUTHARD & TRAINER. Tel. Oak. 705. 142 Oakwood-blvd.

WANTED—TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE IN suburbs; give full description. R 635, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE ARAPAHOE, NEW BUILDING, VINCENNES-AV., NORTHWEST COR. OF 42D-ST.; finest corner apartments of 5, 6, and 8 ROOMS IN CITY; finished in mahogany, Parisian oak, Rhodes-av.; all finished in hardwood, hot water heat, 2 tiled baths in each house, marble sinks, and every known convenience. D. G. HAMILTON, J. D. ALLEN, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK HOUSES—

5116-12 Hibbard-av., fine modern houses and on a new STREET, NINE blk. to cross-town lines. Phone 705 Oakland. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 OAKWOOD-BLVD. DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 515, 218 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT— NEW— "SAN HELENE."

N. w. cor. 56th and South Park-av. 4, 5, and 6 room apartments.

6749 Champlain-av., 8-room house, furnace heat, kitchen sink marble, open plumbing, etc.; rent $45.

DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—

Fine large house in A1 order, best part of MICHIGAN-AV., suitable for high-class boarding or rooming house; also good barn.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM, SEMI-DETACHED STONE houses, 3610-12 Prairie-av.; light on three sides; separate or connected; rental $50 per month each; can be seen at any time by communicating with CLEVELAND, 4651 Drexel-blvd. Telephone 1063 Drexel.

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3153 Calumet-av., 9 rooms; $40, and barn.

3243 Calumet-av., 10 rooms and barn; $40.

W. M. BRINKMAN, 3105 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, DECorated to suit; best water heat, open plumbing, hardwood; 4226 Berkeley-av.; $60 per month. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE & CO., Chamber Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—$75—STONE DWELLING, 12 ROOMS, each room thoroughly decorated; new decorations; near express train service; will show house. Hyde Park Bank, 111 E. 53d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E

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TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Offices in Adams Express Building.
153 to 159 Dearborn-st.
Choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rents.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 401.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICE, WITH PRIVILEGE of spacious reception-room; physician preferred. Apply Suite 1109 Champlain Building.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN BUILDING, s. e. cor. State and Van Buren-sts. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 84 La Salle-st.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—IN THE REMODELED SCHOOL board corner, State and Monroe-sts., to be known as the North American Building, $100,000 spent in improvements, large entrance on State-st., with marble wainscoting and mosaic floor. Two high-speed electric elevators and freight elevator; well lighted and wide hallways; hardwood finish. Rents for space offered one-half less than space in similar buildings on State-st.
1 space 30x30 ft., fronting on State-st., 2d floor.....$1,800
space 27x46 ft., 2d floor..... 900
space 30x48 ft., 2d floor..... 900
space 30x48 ft., 3d floor..... 900
1 space 40x56 ft. on the corner [State and Monroe] 4th floor..... 2,400
1 space 30x40 ft., 4th floor..... 900
1 space 31x30 ft., 5th floor..... 900
The entire 6th floor, one large, beautifully lighted floor, 96x120 ft., at a very low rental. Possession about April 25. Rents to commence May 1.
Apply
SUMNER, ROSENTHAL & ECKSTEIN,
150 and 152 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS, EACH 80X150, IN A new 5-story brick and stone building, mill construction, lighted on all four sides, with steam and electric power, elevator service, adjacent to railroad and river. Apply on premises, foot of Orleans-st., Chicago. Davidson Bros. Marble Co.

TO RENT—IN BRADLEY BUILDINGS—
Floors with or without steam heat, power, freight and passenger elevators; light four sides. Apply on premises.
J. HARLEY BRADLEY,
63 N. Desplaines-st. Phone Monroe 146.

TO RENT—LAKE AND DEARBORN-STS., LOFT 2,000 to 3,000 sq. ft.; passenger and freight elevators; immediate possession.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, 50X166 ft., with power, steam heat, freight and passenger elevator service, light, and sprinklers. 188-196 Jackson-blvd. See engineer.

TO RENT—FLOORS, 84 WABASH; 20X164; MODern building; fine Luxfer prism light; steam; electric elevators; possession May 1 or sooner.
FRANK P. ALGOOT, 138 La Salle. Room 200.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, HEAT, AND ELEvator, 168 to 180 S. Clinton-st., one or more floors, 20x80; will divide.
JAMES A. MILLER,
168 S. Clinton-st.

TO RENT—74 AND 76 W. LAKE-ST., LOFT, 60X 30; steam heat, power, freight elevator; low rent.
H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS. WOODWORKER. 702 W. Madison-st. J. W. AYRES.

TO RENT—BUILDING WITH BASEMENT, 50X 82. Rear of 5116 Indiana-av.

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SPACE, 68 TO 74 W. Monroe-st.; store floor 8,000 sq. ft. and 8,000 sq. ft. second floor; steam heat, light, elevator. See engineer at building or H. C. KNISELY, 273 and 275 S. Canal-st. Tel. Harrison 2749.

TO RENT—SPACE IN BUILDING, 153-9 S. JEFferson, having modern improvements; low rent. Inquire of JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, R. 17, 132 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARNS—
Three-story brick barn, 50x100, 474-476 E. Indiana-st.; room for 56 horses, wagon space, and flat for barn boss.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT — 3 CONNECTED BRICK BARNS, 18th-st. and Michigan-av., each 22x20, with large yard; will put in thorough repair and rent singly or together; good place for livery stable. JOHN T. BODDIE, owner, 140 Dearborn-st. Tel. 2618 Central.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—FINE STABLE AND flat above; 20 stalls; suitable for livery or teaming business; rents from $35. 3135 Dearborn-st., mo. Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BARN REAR 90 25TH-ST., 25 stalls. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 2210 Wabash.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, FLOORS and offices in central business district. Send for list or phone for agent to call.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.
8 phones, all Main 339.

TO RENT—FACTORY BUILDING AT 397 TO 405 W. Kinzie-st., 120x90; 3 stories; yard room and sheds; well suited for wood working; low rental; will divide. W. J. WILSON, owner, 192 S. Ashland-av.

TO RENT—50X100—
Northwest corner Illinois and Seneca-sts.
WILL IMPROVE.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND rooms in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANCISCO, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1,500 TO 3,000 FEET; GOOD LIGHT; steam heat, elevators, etc.; power if desired. MARSH, AITKIN & CURTIS, 615 Dearborn-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA,
GRADUATE OF EDINBURG, SCOTLAND.
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Hours 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 1.
Skillful specialist. Treatment of all DISEASES AND COMPLICATIONS of women by MY ORIGINAL and PAINLESS methods, which relieve the most obstinate cases in a few hours.
ELEGANT PRIVATE HOME.
SPECIAL ATTENTION to CONFINEMENT cases.
Consultation free. Terms moderate.
The OLDEST ESTABLISHED and most EXCLUSIVE office for ladies in the city.

DR. E. J. DENNIS. DR. E. J. DENNIS
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN by improved methods. Relief guaranteed in every case undertaken. Consultation and advice free. Home for ladies remaining under my care. Hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Correspondence strictly confidential.
1115 Masonic Temple. Tel. Central 1133.

"GONOVA" CURES ALL INFLAMMATIONS, irritations, ulcerations of kidneys, urinary tract, mucous membranes; a combination remedy—only one in existence; strictly confidential. 25.

LAWYERS.

WAGES COLLECTED FOR POOR PEOPLE who are in trouble; we quickly collect wages, notes, rent, board bills, etc., on percentage; no charge as taken from your bill when collected; we never fail. The Green Agency, 303, 59 Dearborn-st. Telephone Central 971.

TRUSTWORTHY LAWYER QUIETLY SETTLES troubles, private matters, and personal injury claims of any kind. Consultation free. Call or write. MORRIS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 606.

LAWYER HANDLES CONFIDENTIAL CASES quietly, cheaply; bankruptcy $15 fees; consultation free. KING, R. 820, 125 La Salle-st.

A. GOODRICH, LAWYER, 134 DEARBORN-ST., established 1884. Advice free. Confidential, quiet service; references; 9,000 successful clients.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CITY REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. The best bargains in the city can be had by attending our real estate auction sales.
April 20th, this Saturday, s. w. cor. of West Lake and 50th-av., vacant lot, 34 5-10x125 to 12-foot alley. Good little business corner. At 4 p. m., on premises; ½ per cent down, 20 per cent in 30 days; balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, 6 per cent.
April 20th, this Saturday, 4:30 p. m., on premises, lot on Madison-st., 50x125 to 20-foot alley; 17th lot east of 48th-av.; splendid lot to build on; same terms as above.
Wednesday, April 24th, at 5 p. m., on premises, 6110 Monroe-av., very desirable nine-room frame residence, modern; furnace and stove-room in basement; fine lot, 50x168 to alley; splendid neighborhood; fine transportation. Look this up.
Thursday, April 25th, at 4 p. m., on premises, fine corner lot, 42x165 [2 lots], n. w. cor. Albany-av. and Huron-st., near boulevard and Humboldt Park.
Saturday, April 27th, at 3 p. m., in big tent opposite premises, 9 splendid two flat buildings, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3641 Princeton-av. Every building will be sold positive to highest bidder; ½ per cent at time of sale, $300 in 30 days, $200 in 60 days, balance arranged five years at 5% per cent. Terms never before offered on such property.
Monday, April 29th, at 5 p. m., on premises, fine lot on 60th-st., 20x125 to 18-foot alley; 3d lot east of Justine-st.
Tuesday, April 30th, at 4 p. m., on premises, s. w. cor. 20th and Rockwell-sts., two lots, 25x123 to 16-foot alley; near 21st and Western-av. electric cars and Metropolitan elevated. Douglas Park division, one block from property. Same terms as above.
Tuesday, April 30th, at 4:30 p. m., on premises, n. w. cor. 21st and Rockwell-sts., 2 lots, 25x123 to 16-foot alley; near cars as above. Same terms as above.
Wednesday, May 1st, at 4 p. m., on premises, fine double lot, 50x140 to 16-foot alley, fronting south on Madison-st., between Howard and Franklin-sts., one block east of Austin-av., in beautiful Austin.
Look out for big sale of lots at Maywood June 1st, in tent. Military band. Old times will be repeated.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE—AN UNprecedented bargain in down-town property; 4-story and basement large corner brick building, with lot 100 feet by 86. 4 blocks from Courthouse; worth $200,000; will sell for $80,000 cash. Must call at my office. No letters answered.
ROBERT C. GIVINS,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$300,600; CHOICE INVESTMENT IN central down-town corner, paying 5 per cent net; only replies from principals considered. Address K E 407, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4 STORES INSIDE THE LOOP; cheap. Stickney and Chicago acres; 10 years' time, 3 cors. on Wash. Park; no one can undersell me. NELSON THOMASSON, 26 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE ON CAR line, direct to city; 5c fare; $2,100; owner. Address R 332, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION
TOMORROW
Look at these choice properties, which we shall sell by auction tomorrow, Saturday, April 20, at 3 p. m., on premises, beginning at 6836 and 6858 Calumet-av.; be there at the hour promptly at 3 o'clock with a little money if you want to buy a nice, cozy home; these houses have 8 rms. each and full basements with cement floor; heated by furnaces; open plumbing; terms of sale, $50 cash, $450 after title is examined, bal. $20 per mo. After the above are sold we will sell
7002 RHODES-AV.—
This is a 7-room frame house on brick and stone foundation; modern plumbing; terms of sale, $50 cash, bal. within 30 days; here's a chance for some one to get a bargain. When this is sold we will offer 3 vacant lots on Anthony, or Clement-av., running through to Rhodes; each having a double frontage; brick paving on Anthony, paid in full.
TERMS OF SALE.
$25 cash, $75 within 30 days, bal. 10 per mo., with privilege of paying more if desired. Look at this property today; be ready for the sale tomorrow by putting up $25 or $50 in your pocket.
We have often seen people stand by and lose bargains which they would like to have secured, but did not, always the currency down to make a deposit. He who is forehanded is fullhanded. Attend these sales; it will only take two hours of your time.
Saturday, April 27, at 3 p. m., on premises, we will sell the 2-story brick house, with 4-flat bldg. in rear, at 7126 Cottage Grove-av., 3-30 p. m. Same day the 6-flat frame flats at 7124 and Greenwood-av.
Saturday, May 4 at 3 p. m., the 2-story frame, 108 22d-pl., near Wentworth-av.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

3522 MICHIGAN-AV.

Brown stone residence, 12 rooms, modern, h. w. heat, hardwood finish throughout; vacant for possession; large brick barn; will pay 5 per cent on $35,000; will sell at great sacrifice; no trade.
F. E. JENNISON,
At American Trust and Savings Bank.

FOR SALE—I PLACE ON R. E. "BARGAIN [cor. opposite held at $2,000]; this was marked down today.
24x132, s. front, Drexel-av., bet. 54th and 55th-sts., $98.98 per ft.
66x111, near Garfield Park and Lake-st. "L," st. paved, stone sidewalk, $2,999.98.
29.2x171, Wabash-av., near Colisem; $20,999.98.
JOHN C. LONG,
115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COLONIAL HOMES, $6,500.
ONLY ONE LEFT.
5460 LEXINGTON-AV.
2-story 8-room new and modern house; an ideal home at moderate price; semi-detached; very handsomely decorated; beam ceiling in dining-room; cornices, sideboards, panels, mantels, open nickel plumbing—in fact, everything to make a complete and elegant home; small cash payment, balance monthly.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Large building on South Side, near the lake, suitable for sanitarium; can be purchased at a great bargain.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$10,000.
S. E. COR. INDIANA-AV. AND 50TH-ST.
Fine 3-story 12-room modern residence, magnificently finished in quartered oak, hot water heating, tile bathrooms, steam heat, consoles, sideboards, hardwood floors, handsomely decorated. Owner will consider clear vacant lot.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD—Modern stone front house; owner a non-resident, is very desirous to sell this spring; price reduced to $10,000; cost $14,000.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— BIG BARGAINS. FOR SALE—
Bond-av., n. w. cor. 74th, 70x145; only $64.
Bryn Mawr, n. w. cor. modern house, lot 32x134; price only $4,750; a great sacrifice.
C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 188 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—A PRACTICALLY NEW modern elegant Englewood house and barn, lot 50x150, for $5,000 less than it cost; call and get photos and get particulars.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW 8-STORY brick building; steam heat; rent, $1,122 a year; very low price; State-st., south of 31st-st. Address T H 125, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
$25 cash, $75 within 30 days, bal. 10 per mo., with privilege of paying more if desired. Look at this property today; be ready for the sale tomorrow by putting up $25 or $50 in your pocket.
We have often seen people stand by and lose bargains which they would like to have secured, but did not, always the currency down to make a deposit. He who is forehanded is fullhanded. Attend these sales; it will only take two hours of your time.
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DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

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Large building on South Side, near the lake, suitable for sanitarium; can be purchased at a great bargain.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW 8-STORY brick building; steam heat; rent, $1,122 a year; very low price; State-st., south of 31st-st. Address T H 125, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
$25 cash, ¼ of sum bid less deposit within 30 days, bal. 1, 2, and 3 years at 6%; 5% discount for cash. Lastly, we will sell a new fronting north on S. Chicago-av., 250 ft. s. e. of So. Park-av.; paving paid in full.
TERMS OF SALE.
$25 cash, $75 within 30 days, bal. 10 per mo., with privilege of paying more if desired. Look at this property today; be ready for the sale tomorrow by putting up $25 or $50 in your pocket.
We have often seen people stand by and lose bargains which they would like to have secured, but did not, always the currency down to make a deposit. He who is forehanded is fullhanded. Attend these sales; it will only take two hours of your time.
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Saturday, May 4 at 3 p. m., the 2-story frame, 108 22d-pl., near Wentworth-av.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 100 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A 2-STORY MODERN FLAT building of 5 and 6 rooms each on Oakley-blvd., near Polk, which can sell for the very low price of $4,200; see me for particulars.
CHARLES L. SCHAAR, 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS, ATTENTION—ONE of the best paying store and flat buildings on West Side; is never vacant; no steam heat; gross income about 18 per cent on price asked; only $9,000 cash needed. Address R 519, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., NEAR KEDZIE. 2-story and basement buildings; basement and first floor arranged like house, 2d floor a 5-room flat; strictly modern; hot water heat; price $6,500.
CHARLES L. SCHAAR, 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— SNAP.
$1,900 TO $250 CASH. BAL. SAME AS RENT.
FULTON-ST. near Sacramento, 9-room brick res., open plumbing, furnace, 25 ft.; worth $4,500; $2,800. BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 La Salle.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, 209 LAVITT-ST., nr. cor. Jackson-blvd.; 11 bright sunny rooms; 40 ft. of lawn; fine neighborhood; must sell; $3,600; offer. WM. MORRIS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 606.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100 HAMLIN-AV., near Lake-st.; lot 25x175; facing Garfield Park. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—14 LOTS, ADAMS-ST., NEAR 46TH; must be sold before Saturday. DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BE QUICK. BE QUICK. BE QUICK.
IF YOU WANT ONE.
ONLY SIX LEFT.
IDEAL HOMES ON MONROE-ST.
EAST OF GARFIELD PARK.
New Roman pressed brick and stone front houses containing 7 and 8 rooms; oak trim, hardwood floors, mantels, sideboard, open nickel plumbing, artistically decorated; modern in every detail; located on Monroe-st., just east of Sacramento-av.; price $4,200 to $5,000; $400 cash, $30 to $40 MONTHLY.
HOW TO GET THERE.
Take Lake-st. or Metropolitan Elevated or Madison-st. cable to Sacramento-av.; houses open every day; go and see them or call and be taken free.
S. M. GROSS, 6TH FLOOR, MASONIC TEMPLE.
STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.
11,963 HOMES SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS IN TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

FOR SALE—
GIVEN AWAY.
GIVEN AWAY.
GIVEN AWAY.
On receipt of postal I will send you plans of 150 new houses located on the North, West, and South Sides and in suburbs, for sale on monthly payments of from $8 to $25, same as rent; very small cash payment; price $1,175 to $5,000; let your rent money pay for a home.
WRITE AT ONCE.
WRITE AT ONCE.
CALL AT ONCE.
S. E. GROSS, 6TH FLOOR MASONIC TEMPLE.
STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.
11,963 HOMES SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS IN 22 YEARS.

FOR SALE—BLVD. AND HUMBOLDT PARK. 150 ft. cor., $7,500. STEWART, 81, 104 La Salle.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED.
SIXTEEN MINUTES' RIDE.
IDEAL MODERN HOMES.
FORTY BUILDING, EIGHTEEN COMPLETED, SEVEN SOLD.
ONE BLOCK SOUTHWEST SHERIDAN DRIVE STATION.
ON ALTA VISTA TERRACE, BETWEEN GRACE AND BYRON STREETS, IN BUENA PARK.
DESCRIPTION.
FIRST, Roman pressed brick and stone, two and three stories and basement houses, beautiful designs; SECOND, seven to eleven rooms, reception hall, mosaic vestibule, bathroom, large closets, cupboards, stationary refrigerator, laundry, laundry stove, patent clothes drier, and tubular furnace; THIRD, handsome console in parlor, richly carved mantel and sideboard in dining-room, combination gas and electric light fixtures, window shades, medicine cabinet, enameled bathtub, tile floor, and open nickel plumbing; FOURTH, artistically decorated, mahogany finish and hardwood floors; FIFTH, asphalt street with combination curb and gutter, greensward and ornamental shrubbery.
AVERAGE PRICE, $5,000.
AVERAGE CASH PAYMENT, $500.
AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENT INCLUDING ALL INTEREST, $50.
LOCATION.
Located in S. E. Gross' addition to Buena Park, between Byron and Grace-sts., in the most beautiful residence section of the North Side, near Sheridan Drive-blvd. and lake.
HOW TO GET THERE.
Route No. 1—Take Northwestern elevated train to Sheridan-blvd. station and go south and west one block to houses; time by express trains 16 minutes; or to Grace-st. station and go west to houses; time by local trains 24 minutes.
Route No. 2—Take Clark-st. or Wells-st. cable cars and N. Clark-st. or Evanston trolleys to Grace-st. and go east from Clark-st. or west from Evanston-av. to houses.
Route No. 3—Take W. Halsted-st. trolley to Grace-st. and go west to houses.
HOUSES OPEN FOR INSPECTION EVERY DAY.
GO AND SEE THEM.
SIXTH FLOOR MASONIC TEMPLE.
STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.
11,963 HOMES SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS IN TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—
2-story frame and brick base., 2 6-r. flats and 5-r. base.; strictly modern; lot 24x125, nice location for flats. Cuyler-st., N. W. cor. Grace-st., near Lincoln-av.; worth $6,000; mtg., $3,400; equity.....$2,400
1½-story new frame cottage, Bertoni, near Western, Cuyler, worth $1,800; mtg., $500; equity..... 800
2-story frame, 4-r. flats, 1-lit.-av., near Wrightwood "; 2 sts.; modern..... 3,800
CHAS. C. CHESEL & CO., 582 Sheffield-av.
Open evenings and Sundays.

FOR SALE—ON NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED, new Roman pressed brick and stone trimmed 7-room house; hardwood finish throughout; every modern improvement; price $5,000; $800 cash, balance easy terms. Apply Owner, 1265 Sheridan drive, one block south from Sheridan drive station. Northwestern elevated road. Only 15 minutes; 18 minutes; local trains 24 minutes.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, 1108 Montana-st., near Fullerton-av. express station N. W. line; hot water heat, furnace, mantel, sideboard, grills, bathroom with linen closets and medicine case; large closets; nickel plumbing; lot 26 ft. Must be sold; owner going away. Terms.
E. P. GOODE, Owner, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN — FINE CORNER TENroom residence, modern; steam heat, etc.; Webster-av., one block from N. W. L station. Address D 19, E. POOLE, Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES.
LA SALLE-AV., NEAR SCHILLER, 11 rooms.
HAMPDEN-CT., NEAR DEMING, 12 rooms.
C. P. DEMING, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME. PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards, all prices, city or suburbs. Call on EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE & CO., Chamber Commerce Bldg. 'Phone 4401 Main.

FOR SALE— FINE CORNER—
ONLY $68.90 A FT.
Near SHERIDAN-DRIVE AND WILSON-AV.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—WALTON-PL., FINE HOME, 11 rooms; modern; side lot; price $13,000.
MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—15 BELLEVUE-PL., SOUTH FRONT house; lot 22½ ft.; for quick sale, $9,000.
MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Best houses ever offered on monthly payments, same as rent.
$25 PER MONTH AND UP.
Buys fine modern building, 7, 8 or 9 rooms, with all possible conveniences, upon large lot, 50x125 feet, handsome lawns, gardens, trees, etc.
Terms cash and monthly payments of $25 and up thereafter.
We have good car and railway service, only 21 minutes to the city; to save time take Madison-st. cable and electric cars to our Maywood office, or call at our city office for railway ticket.
PROVISO LAND ASSOCIATION,
Room 215, 84 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000, HALF CASH, WILL BUY A $12,000 piece of property at Lombard, taken by foreclosure; 5 acres; large house, 10 rooms, and 6 living rooms for servants; chicken-house 100 feet long; orchard, grapery, and shade trees; on main st., 3 blocks from depot; one ideal modern home at Wheaton; fine barn, orchard, shade trees, with 3 acres; $10,000. GARNER, 154 La Salle-st., Suite 18.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE of 17 acres, large house, barns, gardens, greenhouses, all complete; all equity; $40,000. And several of less cost down to $5,000. All in Elmhurst, 15 miles west of city and out of Cook County.
CASE & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—EDGEWATER—A 10-room modern house, hot water heat, gas and electric light, beautiful hardwood throughout; built by owner for a home; east front, large lot, fine trees; will sell for less than cost to build; if you want a home don't miss it. Terms to suit. 2485 Lakewood-av.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE SUBURB, 18 MILES from Chicago, C., B. & Q. R. R., new, beautiful colonial house; large grounds; ideal country home; $12,000; terms, $2,000; owner leaving city. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE & CO., Chamber Commerce Bldg., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL LOVELY COUNTRY home at Glen Ellyn worth $5,000; offered at $3,500; nearly one acre of land; 9-room residence; barn; chicken-houses. Address Owner, Box 54, Congress Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, ELEGANT, LARGE 8-room residence, modern; choice location; great variety of shrubbery and trees; can be bought now at a bargain. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,200 TAKES NINE-ROOM RESIdence, 1216 S. 3d-av., Maywood; lot 132x133; easy terms. Owner, 1101 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND AUSTIN—NEW houses; $3,400, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000; terms easy. J. TUCKER, 1502 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—KENILWORTH HOMES. ALSO VAcant. Will build to suit.
Kenilworth Co., R. 96, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HOMES AT PALOS PARK—1 acre lots, $200 cash, $10 each and up; $10 cash, bal. monthly; fare 13c. Monson & Co., 167 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST property. I can help you buy right. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—8-ROOM MODern residence, corner lot, Oakley-blvd., for $3,500. APPLETON BROS., 908 Tacoma Bldg.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—FORCED; 30 ACRES AT HALF value at Stickney. 1430 Unity Bldg.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT ST. JOSEPH RIVer lake shore, or summer resort property, fruit, stock, or grain farms see HUSSARD & MERWIN, Benton Harbor, Mich.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUY A VIRGINIA FARM; GOOD lands, fine climate, schools unexcelled; seat of University of Virginia. McKENNIE, Charlottesville, Virginia.

MEXICAN LANDS.

FOR SALE — COMMONWEALTH MEXICAN Plantation association, Chicago, offers investors opportunity for safe investment with certain dividends; 10 per cent paid last year. Dividends constantly increasing, until returns equal 100 per cent yearly; $15 a month insures yearly income $1,200. Plantation managed by skilled Northern agriculturists, using latest methods. Plantation already largely developed. Now harvesting thousands of tons of sugar cane for this year's dividends. Each share represents one acre. Developed land in Mexico worth $1,000 an acre. Price per share only $200, payable one month; installments. No taxes, fees, or assessments; also Chicago investors to whom we refer. Interesting literature about Mexico free. Call or write. Act promptly. 115 Dearborn-st., Tel. Central 2253.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building THE TRIBUNE business office will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial rooms will also be at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, but the office of the managing editor, the city editor, and all the news departments of the paper will be at 126 to 132 Market street, where the mechanical work of the paper, such as typesetting, printing, and mailing, will be done.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS WISHING TO MAKE quick sales consult our Auction department. E. J. CUMMINGS & CO., s. w. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS OR AGENTS, REAL estate in city or suburbs at auction; best way to sell property today; previous sales satisfactory. WATSON & BARTLETT, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—NICEST, SUMMER HOME THAT $5,000 to $7,500 will buy; must be located where boating facilities are good. Address R 518, Tribune office.

WANTED — 2-FLAT BLDG. IN LAKE VIEW, for 100 ft. Kenmore-av., Fowler, other property, ELSER, 1101 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT of West Side real estate. WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 161 W. Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Four flats and 2 stores, detached brick bldg., Cottage Grove, near 39th, mtg. $6,000, for equity $11,000; want subdivision lots or farm.
Two elegant modern residences and barn on Dresden-pl., near Clark; price $40,000, for one or both for farm in corn belt in Illinois, Iowa, or Wis.
E. M. SMITH & BRO., 2047 to 2051 Cottage Grove-av. Phone Oak. 501.

WILL EXCHANGE GROUND LEASE, PAYING over $700 per year above expenses, and having 8 years to run, for modern house worth $4,000, clear. BALDWIN, 244 35th-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON Chicago and suburban property at 5 and 5½ per cent, according to security; liberal payment privileges if desired.
Building loans a specialty.
Prompt attention given to applications.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $2,000 over at 5, 5½, and 5½ per cent interest, without commission or delay; prompt service.
I PAY ALL EXPENSES.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor. 88 La Salle-st. Opp. City Hall.

5% —REAL ESTATE LOANS— 5½%
No commission—no attorney's fees.
BUILDING LOANS—NEGOTIATED IN SECTION.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
MORTGAGE BANKERS, 92 LA SALLE-ST.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL, McCLURE & CO., 209 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN—
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY,
from 4 to 6 per cent,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COLE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees privilege to pay all or any part before maturity and stop interest thereon. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000 TO $20,000 ON choice lots worth three to four times the amount, located near large factories in Calumet manufacturing district and ripe for improvement. Address R 31, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
81 and 83 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—
GRAHAM & SONS, Bankers, Fire Insurance, and Steamship Agents. 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

CHANDLER MORTGAGE CO. [NOT INCORporated], 110 Dearborn-st.—First mortgage loans on Chicago real estate; building loans. Choice 5½ per cent mortgages for sale.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN, JR. & SON,
1001 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 2118.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. A special fund of $250,000 in amounts to suit at current rates.
H. F. WILLIAMS, Room 820, 97 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT AT lowest rates on approved real estate security; prepayment privileges.
BARNES & PARISH, 187 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, LOW interest, no commission; first mortgages for sale. ADOLPH PIKE & CO., 108 La Salle-st. Suite 627-628. [Established 1883.]

SEVERAL SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN on good improved or vacant city or suburban real estate. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications. Lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates.
W. P. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on real estate; best terms; no delay; we pass on security; building loans a specialty.

McLANE & GUNN, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—Real estate loans; we pass on security; no delay; small expense; building loans made.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT. ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 182 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT a few choice loans; building loans; evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.
BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS.
KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON approved Chicago real

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

JEROME K. JEROME PUBLISHES A NEW SET OF STORIES.

Under the Title, "The Observations of Henry," the English Humorist Has Collected Five Sketches of Character and Class Which Are Out of His Usual Vein—New Novel by Hamlin Garland and Tales by Edith Wharton.

JEROME K. JEROME is not wholly a stranger in the land of the short story, but the literary work which has done most to make his name familiar to the public was not accomplished in that realm. Nor is the volume of five short stories published under the title, "The Observations of Henry" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), apt to be regarded as a license for him to turn his back upon his accustomed field.

Yet the tales are clever, and the sentiment in which they are garbed is never wearisome, and occasionally is of a delightful shade. In every page the author is written down an observant man, and the atmosphere of the class picture to which the stories are the foreground is not often allowed to seem unreal.

In contrast to these virtues there is a somewhat disconcerting lack of technic in arrangement and in style. When a waiter who objects to the word "gainsay" because of its length is found a few pages further on talking unbrokenly in many-syllabled Latin derivatives, the effect is more than a bit startling. Mr. Jerome probably realizes the incongruity of some of his deeds, for, at the outset of the first story he says: "Henry's construction I have discarded for its amateurishness, his method being generally to commence a story at the end, and then, working backwards to the beginning, wind up at the middle. But in all other respects I have endeavored to retain his method, which was individual." In that paragraph is recorded all of praise or blame another person could have given.

Henry is a waiter, and a veritable cosmopolitan. From the penny chop house in Mile End road, London, he has risen until Europe to him is like a well-traveled village. In Italian cities, in Swiss hostelries, in Paris cafés, and, at intervals, in high-class London restaurants, he has served the great public. Some of the experiences of his rich fund are supposed to be naively related to Mr. Jerome, and by him made into printer's copy. Somehow, the editorial idea is obtrusive. Simplicity would have been gained by the direct recital, for none of the difficulties which induced Conan Doyle to give Sherlock Holmes a foil confronted Mr. Jerome.

"The Observations of Henry" is properly only the title of the first story. Of the remaining four at least two, "The Uses and Abuses of Joseph" and "The Surprise of Mr. Milberry," have appeared previously in periodicals. It may be that the others, "The Probation of James Wrench," which has more character depth than any of its companions, and "The Wooing of Tom Sleight's Wife," which is the most dramatic of the five, also were written originally for magazine use.

On the Western plains and mountains Hamlin Garland is in his element, and, as long as he stays there, he is interesting. He knows his people thoroughly, and portrays them with a vigor that belongs to them by nature. He gets distances and proportions, the right colors, in his sunlight and landscapes, and so produces an atmosphere that is unmistakable. But in town Mr. Garland shows his limitations. Town life and town people are not in his line; he cannot compass or understand them, and his attempts are awkward, crude, and even commonplace.

This contrast is emphatically marked in his new novel, "Her Mountain Lover" (The Century company). Jim Matteson, a Colorado prospector, is a most interesting and amusing individual. He is shrewd, picturesque in appearance, and has the manners and realistic speech born of life in a mining camp. He comes to Chicago to consult Dr. Ramsdale, his partner, concerning the sale of some shares in a mine which they own jointly. The doctor informs him that he must go to Europe and sell them. Jim protests on the ground of being ignorant of English ways and institutions and a bad sailor. When he couldn't count "their durn money," and when it made him sick even to "see a girl shake a tablecloth," he thought it was "askin' too much of a feller." But "Doc" insists, and Jim, quaking with a fear he never felt before, sets sail. His experiences in Europe are a little overdone, it seems. No one with Jim's good sense would carry with him quite so much of the wild and woolly air. If he did he would be as much of a curiosity in Chicago polite society as in that of London.

"Doc" has a niece whom Jim fancies immensely, and who, although a town-bred girl, can imagine no greater bliss than a life in a mountain cabin with Jim. This furnishes the inevitable romance for the story.

It is long-drawn-out, and, after the first chapter or two, is not particularly exciting.

Under the title, "Crucial Instances" (Scribner's), Edith Wharton has collected a few short stories which, probably because of their circumscription, show more plainly than her novels just those qualities which mark her exceptional ability as a writer. Her keenness of perception, delicacy of analysis, and fine sense of relativity, being more limited here in their application, produce a stronger and more definite effect, and that effect makes for the chief pleasure of the stories. But this pleasure, while it is intense, is not of a passive nature. Mrs. Wharton has much to give her readers, but it is for a price which there is no evading, and only those whose faculties are alert and ready on the instant to do service can hope to follow her among her interesting people and their world and see what there is to be seen. She has a delicate way of arousing sleeping memories, of touching to life old emotions and even of awakening a prescience of new ones, which is stimulating and gives the responsive reader that comfortable feeling of having been taken into her confidence.

In her style, her richness and singularity of expression, her aptness of metaphor, there is insistently apparent that similarity to Henry James which has been remarked in her other books, but here one feels that it is, after all, a similarity that is essential rather than copied and comes from a like quality of mind and a like point of view. Her way of saying what she has to say seems too natural, too consistent and appropriate to be an imitation, and even if it is one, it is too well done to cavil at.

In conception the stories are good, each "instance" in its treatment composing an entirety of the most pleasing aspect. There are somber stories with touches of humor, and a humorous one with its touch of shadow, and all are full of a strength and life that produce, somehow, a sense of elation.

There are seven of the stories, most if not all of which have appeared in Scribner's and the Anglo-Saxon Review.

"The Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Gilbert," which appeared in the first instance as serial articles in Scribner's Magazine, have been published in book form. The permanence of which the valuable records are thus assured cannot fail to be a cause of gratification to the students of the American stage. "Grandma," Gilbert, as one generation of playgoers and players alike has come to call this fine old actress, has been a notable figure on the stage of her adopted land for fifty years. She has lived with open eyes, and what she saw she has been able to relate graphically. In particular she has become, through the little volume, the laudatory historian of Augustin Daly's stock company. Few who read will believe her praise undeserved, and many will regard her analysis of Mr. Daly himself as one of the most searchingly just to which the late manager ever was subjected. Miss Charlotte M. Martin has edited the reminiscences. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Without a Warrant," by Hildegard Brooks (Scribners) is a novel of no little interest, and has the merit of increasing in that respect with every page. Some soldiers, in search of a deserter, raid a house in which he is hidden. The man they are after escapes, and they take instead a young girl who was defending him. This proves a great annoyance to them, for, having gotten the girl, they must return her to her people with safety to themselves. All their kindness and courtesy to her do not make her think they are not a band of murderers and incendiaries, and her haughty, stubborn ways cause them a great deal of trouble. She is all the more rebellious and indignant when she finds that, in spite of herself, she is falling in love with the leader of the gang, and his reciprocating the feeling makes it somewhat hard on his three associates. The author, who tells her story extremely well, makes the most of the humorous side of the situation. Her characters are well drawn, and, altogether, it is a clever bit of story-telling.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Pride of a Name.

BY JOHN GASTON.

[Copyright, 1901.]

WHEN, within two weeks after her father's death, Helen Parker returned to Bradyville the wife of Millard French, ex-convict, the social fabric of the town certainly was strained. There always was something dreadfully mysterious about the Parkers. The community had whispered about them for half a century.

But heretofore the gossip had been founded upon speculation, inspired chiefly by the exclusiveness maintained by Philip Parker, the owner of the great Parker estate. He had moved along the pathway of life, neither seeking nor giving friendship.

Now, the action of the daughter in leaving the parental estate and returning a few days later the wife of the man who had been convicted of embezzling from her father after enjoying his full trust and confidence gave an edge to the gossip which Bradyville was not slow to grasp. Speculation was easy, but facts difficult to obtain, for the newly married pair had secluded themselves provokingly in the privacy of their estate. Whereupon Bradyville gave full vent to its imagination and its tongues.

But if Bradyville had only known the truth it would have realized what puerile fancies these whispered tales were. For back of the incidents upon which the people were trying to construct a scandal was a series of the most thrilling of tragedies. I tell of them now, knowing that the recital can do no living person any harm.

Parker was the son of an English gentleman—a second son—and he came to America to enjoy possibilities his unfortunate sequence in birth denied him in his own country. He acquired a landed estate, the value of which increased with the years. Upon his father's death he was a well educated, handsome, proud-spirited youth, with an ample income, an inherited self-esteem and pride of ancestry, and a consuming passion (born, perhaps, of his father's long repression of the pride of birth) to keep his name above and beyond the familiarity of the common people about him. He despised and disdained the simple folk of the community. He fulfilled his duties as a citizen and was prodigal in his charity, but he kept his fellows at a distance. He married when well along in years, and before his wife's death she presented him with a daughter. For many years these two, with the servants, were the only members of the great house.

One day in 1884, when Philip Parker was 45 years of age, he was in Bradyville attending to some business when the first incident in this series of tragedies took place. It was the week of the county fair and the town was thronged with people. Late in the afternoon Parker entered the tavern, as was his custom, to drink a mug of ale before returning to his home. The room was filled with a roistering crowd. Among them was Peter Mack, a cattle buyer, who prided himself on his shrewdness in driving a bargain and on his personal strength. Catching sight of Parker, who was always immaculately dressed and whose aristocratic face betrayed indifference to the crowd, Mack lurched toward him and greeted him with offensive familiarity. Referring to a recent purchase of cattle, Mack with a sneer told Parker how he had bettered him.

"Ye think ye are the whole thing, with yer white face and woman's hands and yer money," said he, with an oath, "but ye ain't man enough to deal with Peter Mack."

Parker's face never changed expression as he replied, with even voice: "Being in the habit of dealing with honest people, I do not watch the person with whom I trade. However, I am under obligations to you for informing me that you are a thief, and I shall give orders to set the dogs on you should you ever enter my premises again."

The crowd stood aghast. Mack was the "bully" of the county, was always looking for trouble, and his voice and stature were terrors to timid souls. The cool insult of Parker made him frantic. He stepped forward and yelled:

"What's that ye say? What's—d'ye know who ye are talking to?"

Without glancing at him Parker pocketed the change handed him by the barkeeper and started toward the door. But Mack, by this time beside himself with rage, leaped forward and struck him in the face. In an instant all the aristocratic calm vanished from Parker's features. His face grew purple and his veins stood out like whipcords as he turned on his adversary. A dozen men leaped between them, but it was all they could do to prevent Parker from hurling himself upon his foe. Presently, however, he calmed down and walked deliberately to the door and went home.

Some weeks later Peter Mack was found dead on the highway, killed by a knife which had reached his heart. Instantly the name of Philip Parker was connected with the affair, but investigation developed the fact that Mack had a large sum of money with him at the time he was murdered and that it was gone when the body was found. This served to dissipate the theory that Parker was involved. A tramp named Tim Maloney was apprehended near the scene of the murder, having on his person more money than seemed to the authorities compatible with his dress. Philip Parker did not deign to make any statement regarding the affair, nor did he evince the slightest interest in it. Maloney was convicted and hanged.

About this time Parker took into his employ Millard French and made him his business agent. He called him his private secretary, but gave into his hands nearly all the details of his estate. Never sociable with his neighbors, he became, after the murder of Mack, more taciturn than ever. He spent most of his time in his library—even avoiding his daughter, who formerly had been his one companion.

French took hold of the Parker estate with an energy which soon produced good results. The revenues were increased, the place put in good condition, and Parker was relieved of all business details excepting that of signing bank checks. He was highly pleased with his acquisition and in his silent, distant way came to like and to trust him.

After French had been there some five years Parker was taken violently ill. One night when the dread messenger was expected every moment and the doctor had informed him that the chances were he would not see another day, Parker sent every one from the room except French, and there, in the shadow of eternity, he told the story; how, crazed with rage at the blow he had received, he had watched his opportunity and met Mack in the lonely road. Leaping from his horse he had struck him in the face with his whip, whereupon Mack had drawn a knife, and a terrific battle ensued, which ended in his driving his blade into the heart of his antagonist. Then came the thought of the consequences, scandal, arrest, the possible blemishing of the Parker name. This last thought was unendurable and he had hastily rifled the dead man's pockets and thrown the contents into a stream. Then came the apprehension of the tramp.

"My God! if you knew how I suffered," cried the sick man, fixing his horror-stricken eyes on French's face, "and how I prayed that he would not be convicted! And when he was executed I nearly went mad. But I held my tongue. I could not bear the thought of having the Parker name buffeted about in a criminal court, and of making myself the center of the vulgar curiosity of the county. So I kept still and let the innocent man be hanged. I have never known a moment's peace since then, and I cannot go into eternity alone with my guilty secret. I trust you to keep it, and I will leave in your hands a fund which I want you sacredly to devote to the defense of friendless men arrested for murder."

But Philip Parker did not die and when he recovered his health his suspicious mind turned upon French. The fear that he would tell his guilty secret preyed upon him until it became a mania, and he finally resolved to take desperate action to forestall any word his manager might drop. With infinite cunning he arranged a series of situations which seemed to point to an embezzlement by French. Then he had him arrested, and, with remorseless energy, pushed the prosecution until the bewildered secretary found himself in the penitentiary. The hardest blow was the letter from Helen Parker, to whom he had avowed his love and plighted his troth. She upbraided him for his deception and said she would never see him again.

Five years later French left the penitentiary with the stern determination to be revenged. He wrote Parker that he was coming to Bradyville and tear the mask from his life of supposed respectability. Half way to Bradyville he relented at the thought of the grief he would bring to Helen. Leaving the train he wrote another letter to Parker stating that he would leave his punishment with God and his own conscience.

But Philip Parker never received that letter. The first one came as a death warrant upon the fears and apprehensions of the years; something gave way, and he never spoke afterward. He was found by a servant after he was stricken, alive, but helpless. Before he died he indicated that he wanted a paper and pencil, and wrote in scrawling letters the message to his daughter that French was innocent.

How much Helen Parker suspected she only knows, but the moment the funeral was over she took a journey and returned with a husband.

GETS SCHOOL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Formal Transfer of Chicago Institute to the University of Chicago Is Made.

The formal transfer of the property and endowment of the Chicago Institute was made yesterday. The trustees of the institute, Anita McCormick Blaine, Owen F. Aldis, Cyrus Bentley, Henry B. Favill, and Stanley McCormick, for "$1 and other valuable considerations," gave the University of Chicago two quit claim deeds to the "building, material, school equipment, 100 $1,000 bonds of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company, bearing 5 per cent interest; $391,000 in cash," and two pieces of realty, which are unimproved lots, described as follows: 250 feet on Belden avenue, 250 feet on Webster avenue, and 600 feet on North Park avenue, and adjoining, 107 feet on Belden avenue, 184 feet on Webster avenue, 400 feet on North Clark street, and 100 feet on North Clark street.

SOUVENIR TO TICKET HOLDERS.

Purchasers of Reserved Seats at Grant Memorial Entertainment Get a Book of Verses.

Holders of reserved seat tickets for the Grant memorial entertainment to be given in Central Music Hall by the Commanders' Association of Cook County on Monday night, April 29, will be given a souvenir in the shape of a little book of verses. The book will have thirty-two pages, the verses being the work of Lucius Perry Hills, who also will direct the entertainment.

Mrs. Charles Huenckler Missing.

Friends and relatives of Mrs. Charles Huenckler, wife of the janitor of the Pomerania Building, Thirty-ninth and State streets, have appealed to the police to aid them in searching for her. On April 10 Mrs. Huenckler dressed herself in her best clothing and went away. She left a note for her husband, which read: "Dear Charles: Good by. This is the last you will hear from me.

"YOUR WIFE."

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building THE TRIBUNE business office will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial rooms will also be at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, but the office of the managing editor, the city editor, and all the news departments of the paper will be at 126 to 132 Market street, where the mechanical work of the paper, such as typesetting, printing, and mailing, will be done.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FORTNIGHTLY SATURDAY, MAY 11.

Mrs. Potter Palmer to Be the Next President—North End Club Musical Next Monday at the Edgewater Casino—Mrs. Francis Walker's Luncheon at the Woman's Athletic Club for Mrs. Richard L. Wilson—Personal Mention.

The Fortnightly will hold its annual meeting on Saturday, May 11. Mrs. James Walker, having served two terms on the Board of Directors, is ineligible for the Presidency a second year. The new ticket will be:

President—Mrs. Potter Palmer.
First Vice President—Mrs. B. F. Ayer.
Second Vice President—Mrs. Dudley Winston.
Secretary—Mrs. Horace Kennedy.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Theodore Sheldon.

The Board of Directors will remain unchanged.

The North End club will give a musical at Casino Hall, Edgewater, on next Monday evening, April 22. Mr. Emil Liebling, Mr. Charles W. Clark, and Mr. Earl Drake will give the program. The newly elected officers, who will receive on that evening, are: Mrs. George J. Brine, President; Mrs. L. J. Pitkin, Mrs. C. J. Blair, Mrs. W. F. Wood, Mrs. E. G. Davis, and Mrs. J. McG. Hodge.

Mrs. Francis Walker gave a luncheon yesterday at the Woman's Athletic club for Mrs. Richard L. Wilson.

Miss Mana Dana, assisted by Miss Bertha M. Kaderly and Mr. Walter Spry, gave a recital last evening in the Fine Arts Building.

Nurses of St. Luke's Hospital held a bazaar yesterday afternoon at their home, 1416 Indiana avenue. The proceeds will be devoted to charity work.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Smith and Mr. Robert Stevenson Jr. will take place on May 7. Miss Sarah Stevenson, the groom's sister, and Mr. Malcolm McBride of Cleveland will be the only attendants.

Miss Wilhelmina Forgan of 541 Dearborn avenue will give a luncheon today.

A children's party will be given at the Lakeside club on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Farquhar of 5 Tower court will go abroad in June.

Mrs. Francis J. Kennett and Miss Kennett of the Metropole are at French Lick Springs.

Mrs. Charles H. Simms of Dayton, O., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, at the Lexington.

WEDS GOTHAM GIRL IN BOSTON.

Howard Coonley of Chicago and Miss Leslie Walker May of New York Are Married.

Boston, Mass., April 18.—[Special.]—The wedding of Miss Leslie Walker May, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Russell May of New York, and Mr. Howard Coonley of Chicago took place in Emmanuel Church at noon today. Miss Dorothy May, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. The bridemaids were Miss Anna Foulke of Philadelphia, Miss Stockley, and Miss M. Elsie Davis of Lakewood, Miss Cutter and Miss Packard of Brooklyn, Miss Ward of Chicago, and Miss Elizabeth Barrett of Concord.

Mr. Walworth Pierce was best man, and the ushers were Mr. James L. Knox, Mr. Robert A. Leeson, Mr. John A. Denholm, Mr. Theodore W. Little, Mr. T. Nickerson, Mr. C. B. Robinson Jr., Dr. Paul McIlhenny, and Mr. Avery Coonley, Mr. Stuart Coonley, and Mr. Prentiss Coonley, brothers of the groom.

The bride wore a beautiful gown and a necklace of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the groom.

The music at the church was particularly fine. Arthur S. Hyde was the organist and choirmaster, and Miss Harriet Shaw played the harp. The bridal procession was preceded by the choir boys, who sang "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden," by Martin. Then came the "Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin," and during the ceremony George Packard sang one stanza of "O, Perfect Love," by Barnby. The recessional was Stainer's "Love Divine."

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Wallace L. Pierce, in Beacon street. Mr. and Mrs. Coonley will make their home in Chicago.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Poor Health Leads Miss Irwin to Shorten Season.

Miss May Irwin, though her stage actions have given no hint of the fact, is in poor health. It is said that during one of the performances she has given since she reached Chicago she nearly collapsed whenever she was out of the view of her audience. She improved somewhat yesterday, and last night her manager said he was confident her will power would bear her up until the end of her season. By arrangements made yesterday in consequence of the actress' physical state that ending was hastened by two months.

She came to Chicago expecting to travel from here westward to the Pacific coast, playing a summer engagement in San Francisco. She concluded early in the week, however, that she could not carry out the plan. Her route already had been booked, so it was necessary to fill her contract time. Negotiations were begun with Peter Dailey and his managers, with the result that terms yesterday were agreed upon for substituting "Hodge, Podge & Co." Miss Irwin will go no further west than Omaha, and will finish her season in Philadelphia in May.

Rumored Presentation of Diplomacy.

Rumor last night had it that "Diplomacy," revived in New York this week by the Empire Stock company, might be brought to Chicago to share at Powers' Theater the week which in part will be given to N. C. Goodwin's production of "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Goodwin has the last half of the week, beginning on May 5, his first performance being given on Thursday evening, May 9. Unless some special attraction is brought in the theater will be closed the first half of the week. It is known that the Empire company is to take its revival of M. Sardou's drama to several cities, but no booking has been announced for Chicago.

The report was admitted to be plausible by Manager Harry J. Powers, but he said he thought the plausibility itself was what started the gossip. He said he knew of no arrangements, and that he would be surprised if any were made, owing to the absence of Charles Frohman in London, if for no other reason.

Details of Benefit Program.

Although Mr. John E. Hogarty, for whom a benefit performance will be given at McVicker's Theater this afternoon, is not known to the public, the event is not going to lack the public's patronage. The statement last night was that the advance sale was nearly $800.

The performance will begin at 2 o'clock. The program as completed last night was as follows:

Anna Held and her company in an act from "Papa's Wife," with special songs by Miss Held.

Peter F. Dailey and company in an act from "Hodge, Podge & Co.," with a speech from Mr. Dailey.

Charles A. Bigelow and Edward Garvie in a dialogue.

Walter Jones in his tramp act.

William Pruette and Castle Square Opera company chorus, singing "In the Shadows of the Cross."

William Broderick, singing a solo.

The Brothers Byrne in the cab scene from "Eight Bells."

Maud Lillian Berri, singing a solo.

The vaudeville performers, Polk and Kollins, Stephen Maley, Bonnie Mai, and Baby Lund.

In lieu of himself appearing Mr. E. S. Willard sent a liberal check.

Ward & Vokes to Make Production Here.

Ward & Vokes are to have a "run" at the Great Northern Theater for their new piece, "The Head Waiters." The extension of time was made yesterday. The piece will receive its production at the theater one week from Sunday. The company is rehearsing at Cincinnati, and at the same time playing "The Floor Walkers," which was produced at the Great Northern two years ago. The coming engagement will last until the "rural" play, "The Village Postmaster" comes in the latter part of May to inaugurate the summer season.

Liebling Concert.

Emil Liebling gave a concert last evening in Kimball Hall before an audience largely musical in complexion and generous in its expression of approval and its demands for encores. Mr. Liebling was in good form, and one does not remember ever having heard him play better than he did last night. Sentimentality his interpretations have always carefully avoided, and, although there have been occasions when sentiment, too, seemed wanting, last evening this want was not noted, and the digital facility, the musical intelligence, and the spirit which are characteristic of his playing were combined, whenever desirable, with a nice proportion of emotional expression. In the Gernsheim Romance, op. 23; in the Schumann "Vogel als Prophet," and in parts of the Larghetto from the Henselt Concerto this appreciation of the poetic content of the composition was in evidence and made the performance of these numbers among the most enjoyable of the evening.

Mr. Clark seemed in mood for singing and gave his numbers not only with a tonal richness, sonority, and beauty that were in a high degree pleasure affording, but also with a revealment of their dramatic and poetic import which clearly proved the rapid strides he is making in the mastery of the interpretative side of his art. Schumann's "Mondnacht," "Frühlingsnacht," and "Belshazzar," as sung by him, were admirable examples of intelligent, well-finished, effective lied-interpretation, and Allitsen's "Prince Ivan's Song" and Wood's "Thy Name," of tasteful ballad singing.

A performance of Reinecke's Quintet in A major, in which Mr. Liebling was assisted by Alexander Krauss and Bruno Kuehn, violinists; F. A. Stock, violist; and Franz Wagner, 'cellist, completed the concert.

Last Orchestra Concert.

The last concerts this season by the Chicago Orchestra will be given this afternoon and tomorrow evening in the Auditorium. The program is one of unusual attractiveness, and the soloist, Miss Maud Powell, bids fair to prove exceptionally competent. Her playing of the Tschaikowsky Concerto with the Boston Symphony Orchestra last week called forth unqualified praise from the Boston critics, one of whom, Philip Hale, declared that "she must be ranked among the leading violinists, irrespective of sex or nationality."

The complete program follows:

Symphony, "The Country Wedding"..Goldmark
Concerto for violin, Opus 35.....Tschaikowsky
Miss Powell.
Eine Faust Ouverture.....Wagner
Siegfried Idyl.....Wagner
Kaisermarsch.....Wagner

Cooking Recipes by Hotel and Club Chefs.

LOBSTER A LA AMERICAINE.

PROVIDE three live lobsters weighing about two pounds each, chopped challots, two ounces of butter, two tablespoonsful of olive oil, one gill of cognac, one gill of demi glace (brown sauce), cayenne pepper, and salt.

Cut the live lobster into pieces about two inches long and keep all the lobster water. Put the challots, butter, and oil in sauce pan and fry until golden in color. Then put the lobster, salt, and cayenne pepper into the pan, cover it over and cook for five minutes over a slow fire.

Put in the cognac next, light it and let burn for one minute; cover the sauce pan and boil for one minute longer. Then put in the brown sauce and finish with two spoonsful of tomato sauce and one of fresh butter.

Serve in chafing dish very hot.

C. Realini

Chef Standard Club.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

[Copyright, 1901, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

SERVIA has abolished the Salic law. The new constitution, which is about to be proclaimed, modifies the laws of succession to the throne in the sense that females are no longer debarred therefrom. As the matter stands now King Alexander of Servia alone among European sovereigns is without any heir, direct or indirect, to his crown. He is the last of the male line of the Obrenovitch dynasty, and the change in the law of succession is destined to prevent the dynasty from becoming extinct in the event of the present King and Queen having no sons, but only daughters.

The change is hailed with satisfaction by the people throughout the kingdom, the only ones who have offered a word of protest against it being the Kara-Georgevitch pretenders, who naturally saw their way clear to the throne in the event of King Alexander dying without any legal heir.

Some apprehension has been expressed in the various European capitals as to whether a Queen would be capable of coping with the difficulties that are constantly arising in a country so inadequately civilized as Servia. But there is no reason whatsoever why a Queen should not be able to rule Servia quite as well as any King. Queen Natalie has far more strength and character than had her husband Milan. The first happy and prosperous days that Servia has known in forty years have been since Draga Maschin became the consort of Alexander, while the past history of most of the countries of eastern Europe, notably of Russia, is there to show us that their eras of greatest splendor have been under the rule of Princesses rather than Princes. There has been no Czar to vie in grandeur with Empress Catherine the Great.

An extraordinary auction is about to take place at Pesth at the palace of the late Count Moritz Esterhazy for the purpose of the disposal by public auction of his immense collection of cigars, which is valued at $90,000, this being the reserve price put upon it. It does not consist of boxes of cigars, but of single cigars of every kind and quality. Some people collect stamps, others coins, others again buttons, some again collect snuff boxes, but the late Count Moritz Esterhazy devoted himself throughout his long life to collecting samples of every kind of cigars from every part of the world and from the cheapest to the most expensive. The auction of this remarkable collection will doubtless interest smokers on this side of the Atlantic as well as on the other.

Count Ladislas Wurmbrandt, whose death has just taken place near Vienna, was one of the most intimate friends, trusted advisers, and favorite traveling and hunting companions of Crown Prince Rudolph. He had known the latter since his earliest childhood, his father having been for something like thirty years the chief of the household to old Archduke Francis Charles, brother of the present Emperor. The Count was Minister of Commerce at the time of the so tragic death of Countess Waldstein, favorite daughter of Princess Pauline Metternich, and it may possibly be remembered that he was one of the principal witnesses not only at the inquest held on the Countess but likewise in the lawsuits that followed subsequently in connection with the disposal of her property. With regard to her death it need only be stated that the young Countess, who was one of the most brilliant favorites of Viennese society, was found on the evening of Count Wurmbrandt's arrival at her château for a stay seated fully dressed for dinner and decked with jewels at her dressing table before the mirror, with every spark of life extinct, her end having been due to poison, self-inflicted, as it was subsequently shown, owing to the misery of her married life.

Count Wurmbrandt belonged to that class of the German nobility the members of which formerly exercised sway as petty sovereigns, who are known as "mediatized," and as such figure in Part II. of the Almanach de Gotha. A Count of a mediatized family, as I have stated before in these letters, takes precedence not only of Princes but even of Dukes created since the congress of Vienna in 1814. Count Wurmbrandt's family is an ancient one, and the old family castle, now in ruins, near Krumbach, was completed in the year 1200.

King Victor Emmanuel and his consort propose in the autumn to make a round of visits to the various European courts, especially to St. Petersburg, where Queen Helene received her entire education under the motherly care and at the expense of the widowed Csarina. There are two courts, however, where no call will be made by the royal Italian couple—namely: those of Vienna and Brussels.

The failure of the King and Queen of Italy to pay the same token of regard and compliment to their ally at Vienna as to their other ally at Berlin is due to the fact that Emperor Francis Joseph has failed until now to return the call paid by the late King Humbert and Queen Margherita to Vienna more than nineteen years ago, this neglect being due to the objections raised by the Pope to the Emperor's coming to Rome, and to the absolute refusal of the Italian court to receive the visit anywhere else than in the Eternal City.

With regard to the court of Brussels, the reasons of the King and Queen for keeping away from it are of a twofold character. In the first place, King Victor Emmanuel, when a suitor for the hand of Princess Clementine of Belgium, was subjected not only by the Belgian press but likewise by the court of Brussels to the most exasperating treatment, his physical disadvantages being ridiculed in the most unconcealed and mortifying manner, while his suit, it is needless to say, was rejected in a way calculated to humiliate him in a manner far more than would have been necessary.

And then, to cap the climax, King Leopold has within the last week been guilty of the unpardonable affront to the King and Queen of Italy of visiting Rome and the Vatican without going near the Quirinal, ignoring the King and Queen altogether. I mentioned the other day in these letters that he was about to pay a visit to Rome, and that all the foreign Catholic courts were watching to see whether he would visit the Quirinal and call on the King and Queen of Italy before going to see the Pope, in defiance of the latter's wishes and even commands, or whether he would yield to the Pontiff's behests and affront the Italian court by ignoring. He has chosen the latter alternative, and the fact that he was in Rome under the transparent incognito of a Prince of Saxe-Coburg does not diminish the extent of his lack of courtesy to the Quirinal.

That Catholic sovereigns should keep away from Rome in deference to the commands of the Pope is irritating enough to the Italian sovereign and government in all conscience, but if in addition to this boycott foreign Catholic sovereigns begin coming to Rome and visiting the Pope while ignoring the recognized ruler of Italy, the situation will become downright intolerable. One of the results of King Leopold's visit to Rome, which, it is true, lasted only twenty-four hours, the major portion of which was spent at the Vatican, will be a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

TURN TO ARMOUR SCHOOL FOR DATA ON TECHNOLOGY.

Carnegie Trustees Call on Dean Alderson of Chicago for Information—To Follow Local Institution.

Victor C. Alderson, dean of the Armour Institute of Technology, will leave in a few days for Pittsburg to confer with the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie School of Technology. The general policy and scope of the new institution will be considered, and it is thought that the new technical college will be conducted on lines similar to those of the Chicago school.

At a preliminary meeting held at Pittsburg some weeks ago, which Dean Alderson and a number of the heads of schools of technology attended, the methods of conducting the various schools were investigated. So pleased were the trustees with the work of the Armour Institute that Dean Alderson was requested to prepare data on technical schools and present it at the coming meeting of the trustees, where the aim and purpose of the new Carnegie Institute is to be considered.

The Carnegie School of Technology will be at Pittsburg, but no detailed announcement has been made of its aim or of the field it would cover. Mr. Carnegie, who is now abroad, has left the management of the new institution in the hands of a Board of Trustees. While it is the expectation that the policy of the school will be shaped particularly to fit young men for work in a branch of mechanical work in which Mr. Carnegie was interested, educators are inclined to think that the new school will also undertake classes of work that have been eliminated in technical schools in America on account of an inability to handle them without recourse to an immense endowment.

FAMILY WOE ON INCREASE

DOUBLES WORK OF THE WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE AGENCY.

During One Year 383 Wives Have Applied for Assistance—Ninety-three Divorces Asked, Twelve Secured—Good Advice Has Conciliated Many Couples—Wages Amounting to $900 Collected and 1,876 Applicants Assisted—Suggestions of the President.

Women with "domestic difficulties," many of them seeking divorces, have almost doubled the business of the Protective Agency for Women and Children in Chicago during the last year. At the annual meeting of the association yesterday it was reported that 383 women had applied to the office at 640 Unity Building, during the year ended on April 1 asking assistance in family strifes. Ninety-three of these women have wanted divorces, of which twelve have been secured. The agents of the society, however, have been able to patch up a truce in many of these families, which is considered more successful than a divorce.

Alderman Charles Alling, the attorney for the society, who has been in charge of the divorce cases, reported that he had severed the marital knots at the rate of one a month, besides prosecuting successfully one bigamist. The society engaged a second agent; Miss Maud Parcells will continue as agent, but will be assisted by Miss Amelia P. Stockdale.

Good Advice vs. Lawsuits.

"It is becoming almost dangerous to mention the character of our work," said Miss Parcells. "Each new announcement brings a flood of women to the office, and we are kept busy for days. Divorces we discourage, except in extreme cases. It is this policy that brings to us people who are honestly seeking a way out of their troubles. Often a little advice and help of the right kind smooths over difficulties that in the hands of an unprincipled attorney might bring on costly litigation."

Domestic difficulties are not the only cases with which the agency deals. There were 2,776 callers at the office during the year, and of these 1,876 were assisted in various ways. The number included working women who had wages to collect, for whom the agency collected $954, besides $1,474 on fifty claims of other kinds.

Work Done During the Year.

Miss Parcell's record of cases attended to in the year were:

Domestic troubles	383
Petitions for divorce	93
Criminal complaints against men	46
Prosecutions for harboring girls	3
Wage claims settled	50
Other money claims	15
Chattel mortgages adjusted	23
Real estate matters attended to	10
Requests for employment	38
Petitions in insanity cases	4
Held to grand jury	4
Calls made, including courts and stations	1,126
Held to grand jury, men	15
Held to Criminal Court, men	4

Mrs. Simeon H. Crane, President of the society, in her annual report, told of the growth of the work of the agency. As it becomes more and more known, she said, the demand for its work increases and the private subscriptions double. She said investigation showed that crimes against young girls are growing in Chicago more rapidly than is the population. She recommended additions to the criminal code to prevent this and thought certain crimes should be excluded from the indeterminate sentence law.

Officers Who Were Elected.

The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Simeon H. Crane.
First Vice President—Mrs. F. J. Howe.
Second Vice President—Mrs. H. T. Lewis.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Henry C. Van Schaack.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. W. R. Sterling.
Treasurer—Mrs. F. F. Ainsworth.
Directors—Mrs. H. N. Stevens, Christ Church; Mrs. Anna M. Warren, Kenwood Evangelical Church; Mrs. J. H. R. Bond, South Side Woman's club; Mrs. Henry C. Lytton, Mrs. Gilbert Pryor, Mrs. Greeley, Chicago Woman's club; Mrs. Charles E. Bliven, Friendly Aid society; Mrs. H. T. Lewis, Mrs. Granville W. Hunt, Mrs. Albert Moyer, Mrs. William Linn, Mrs. James C. Rogers, Mrs. Howard Perry, Mrs. F. V. S. Hibbard, Mrs. H. P. Crane, Mrs. J. L. Woods, Mrs. W. C. Camp, and Mrs. George McKinlock.

MRS. J. A. COLEMAN IS REGENT.

American Revolution Daughters Elect Her by Twelve Votes Over Mrs. Frederick Smith.

The Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Fine Arts Building. The election of officers proved an exciting contest between Mrs. J. A. Coleman and Mrs. Frederick Smith. Mrs. Coleman was chosen Regent by twelve votes. The society makes nominations from the floor, which added to the interest of the election.

The other officers elected were as follows:

Vice Regent—Mrs. C. H. Conover.
Recording secretary—Mrs. Carl Preston.
Corresponding secretary—Mrs. C. L. Millspaugh.
Treasurer—Mrs. Frederick W. Lee.
Historian—Mrs. E. E. Sparks.
Registrar—Mrs. Henry A. Bogardus.
Directors—Mrs. J. E. Gross, Mrs. Sedgwick Smith, Mrs. T. O. Hervey, Mrs. F. W. Becker, Mrs. Benjamin Fessenden.

As delegates to the Flag day exercises on June 14, to be held at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, Mrs. J. A. Coleman and Mrs. F. A. Smith were appointed. Delegates to the State conference, which opens at Peoria on June 6, were announced by State